Cutting Off Santiago's Water Supply Amused the Spanish General.

SHAFTER SMILED LATER ON

An Episode of the Camphign Thrilling in Performance and Amusing in Results-Capers of a Jolly Trooper of Immunes.

Next to the observation balloon, the cutting of the water main supplying Santiago was the greatest fizzle, to use a homely Americanism, of the late Spanish-American war. When Inspector General Breckenrige writes his book on the humors of the Santiago aempaign he intends to devote a goodly they know the truth. As Captain Lee, R. A., the British expert present during the war, expressed himself, "It was a good strategical move wasted through unforeseen circum-

When the American forces left the coast on their way to attack Santiago it was understood that one of the most important items in the scheme of campaign was the speedy cutting off of the capital's water supply. It was generally known that this supply was obtained from a dam somewhere up in the mountains, and that the water was conveyed through an iron pipe in the vicinity of El Caney, but just where the pipe could be found was a mystery. A dozen different Cuban scouts were interrogated and a dozen totally different answers secured. Each brown-skinned ally was positive in his assertion, but none offered to lead the Americans to the spot. Finally, after the third day's battle, a party was sent out from our lines to locate the pipe and cut it at all

"Shutting off their supply of water will have more effect than a ten days' siege with heavy artillery," remarked one of General Shafter's aides. "The beggars are not very partial to water as a rule, but they must have something to drink."

An April Fool on Americans. many perilous incidents they had succeeded

TORAL LAUGHED AT SHAFTER almost worse than useless, is that it was constructed free of charge and donated to the structed free of charge and donated to the call to Temple Sinal of Chicago and professor of Semit languages at the University of Chicago, has received the call to Temple in 1840 the citizens of Santiago, a city, mind to 1840 the citizens of Santiago, a city, mind you, several centuries old and containing a population exceeding 30,000, were coma population exceeding 30,000, were com-pelled to depend upon cisterns and tanks for his office. Dr. Hirsch has been offered an their water. Although there was plenty of annual salary of \$14,000 and a large life inwater back in the mountains six or seven surance. miles distant, nothing was done by the Span-

ish government to convey it to the city. Colone? Manuel Alvarez, generous of hear: private engineers and began the construction of a dam in the San Juan hills, six miles from Santiago. The material was brought was small and it ran down the mountain Twelve dozen feet in width.

A limestone wall twenty-two feet high share of one chapter to that highly ridiculous and five feet thick was thrown across a Australian. Pope Lee has created 117 cardinals food for mirth at the time, and it will hardly larger than those supplying the ordinary Americans when have passed away. Not a solitary member to that highly ridiculous and five feet thick was thrown across a Australian. Pope Lee has created 117 cardinals and during his pontificate 123 cardinals have passed away. Not a solitary member of the sacred college to which he was ad-The Spanish engineers labored from day to mitted by Pius IX., forty-six years ago, is day throughout the year, and about twelve now living. months after the commencement, told Colonel Alvarez that the wonderful dam was

How Water Pines Were Laid.

Now came the question of laying the pipe line. The stretch of country between the gloves. hills and the city was rough and broken. A rather high hill interposed in the direct | held line and it would be necessary to skirt its base for a couple of miles. Then there were two rivers to be crossed and a deep gully to be spanned. Strange to say neither the colonel nor his engineers had gone over water could be had in the mountains, but they forgot that a pipe line over a broken country was a rather stupendous problem. It looked at this stage of the game as if the worthy citizens of Santiago would either

Leo XIII, will enter upon the 96th year of his age on March 2 and the twenty-second of and plethoric of purse, sent to Madrid for hundred and sixty-two pondiffs have preceded Leo XIII., but of these only seven have occupied it for twenty-one years. The average length of a papal reign is but little more than seven years. Ten popes died within from Spain, but the ordinary laboring work month after their election and the shortest was done by Cuban prisoners and peons. It reign in the history of the papacy is that of was a task of long duration. Roads had to be St. Stephen IL, which lasted only three days built and material bauled by ox teams from Of the 262 popes who preceded Leo XIII the city wharves. The creek to be utilized eighty-eight have been canonized or beatified was small and it ran down the mountain Twelve popes have borne the name of Leo side through a tangled jungle of tropical and of the Leos five have been canonized as vegetation. Nowhere was it more than a lialians, 7 French, 5 Spanish, 4 Austro-Hungarian, 3 Germans, 1 Pole, 1 American, 1 Belgian, 1 Irish, 1 English, 1 Swiss and 1

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Pressed wood pulp ware is gaining favor Women are employed on Norway railroads, America has 549 manufacturers of leather

The engines for the World's fair, to be in Paris next year, will be built in Providence, R. I. Employes of the American Steel and Wire company, numbering 36,000, have been notified of an advance of wages ranging from 5

to 10 per cent, to take effect March 1. The export of coal from Great Britain t the ground before commencing the con-struction of the dam. They knew that about 7 per cent, the total export in 1897 being 107,670 tons, while that of 1898 was 100,171 tons.

The Buttonmakers' union has issued a cir ular announcing that for the time being the American Federation of Labor label would be placed upon cards of buttons made by Last year there were imported into the United States 1,539,056,750 grains of quinine.

This means a consumption of something like twenty grains for every man, woman and child, as there were practically no exports of this article. Some of the Indians of the United States are among the richest farmers in the world. One planter has more than 500 stoves in The annual income of the Osage tribe, for his orchards. But these, while they would

instance, consisting of only 1,729 persons, including children, is \$443,044, or \$256.24 for each man, woman and child. During the calendar year ended December



who had made their escape from Santiago were taken before General Shafter. "How about the food supply in the city?"

he asked. 'Very poor, senor," was the reply. "The Spanish soldiers are eating horse meat. There is no flour, no bread, no rice." "Hum! And the water?"

"Plenty, senor," General Shafter stared at the speaker intredulously.

"Plenty?" he echoed. "Why that's impossible. We cut off the supply day before

yesterday. 'Nevertheless, there is enough in the city to last a month. Almost every house has a cistern or tank, senor. They are all full. Our water works fail very often and we keep a supply on hand in case of emergencies. General Toral knows you cut the pipe and he laughs very much. He says

what you call in America 'April fool!' " What General Shafter said is not recorded, but the refugee's words spread itors to Santingo are taken out to the spot where the break was made and told the story of General Toral's "April fool."

No Beer, No Water. other instance of the violent cutting of the water main. In its general bearing the incident is almost as humorous as the first. strictions guarding the conduct and liberty before Santiago, as General Toral's "April of the American soldiers on duty around the town were practically removed and the men were given permission to absent them selves from camp while off duty,

A strapping private of one of the immune regiments took a stroll one afternoon, and, after visiting a number of rum shops, dropped into the Cafe La Favorite on Calle Santo Tomas. He was much the worse for wear and lost no time in solemnly declaring to the occupants that one American soldier was worth ten Spaniards and three India and Mexico. dozen and odd Cubans. To prove the assertion he cast his campaign hat into the middle of the floor and otherwise stripped for at Tuskegee. It will be composed of hun-action. He was finally pacified, but when he dreds of representative farmers, mechanics, gave an order for several bottles of American beer he was politely but firmly refused. It required the efforts of five waiters to eject him after that.

'No beer, ch?" he shouted back through the doorway. "You (hic!) refuse an Ameriand advancing Christianity. can gentleman a drink, do you? I'll fix (hie!) you for that. If I can't have beer you shan't have water. See!"

He lurched down the street and finally disappeared in the direction of the mule corral back of the Spanish barracks. How he secured a mount is not known, but a half hour later he was riding past the Bull Ring over a road leading to El Cristo. That evening, shortly after dark, word was hastily sent to the palace that the water supply

had suddenly and unaccountably failed. Men were sent out with lanterns, but i was an almost impossible tank to trace the large congregations are said to have been pipe line at that hour and they returned in cisgust. The following morning at daybreak another search was made. About three miles from the city, at a spot where the pipe crosses a low meadow upon masonry supports, a great jagged hole in the pipe was discovered. The eleven-inch main had been smashed near a joint and the water was fast forming a lake in the vicinity. Not far from the break one of the searchers found a blacksmith's sledge hammer with the handle shattered, as if from a powerful blow. It was evident the private of immunes had made good his threat. He was arrested and charged with the deed, but he stoutly maintained his innocence, and the case was finally dropped for want of direct evidence. However, when inebriated American troopers demand beer in Santiago cafes nowadays they are promptly served.

One Philanthropic Spaniard. The most remarkable thing about the San-

have to go back to their cisterns or else 31 last the value of the breadstuffs sold haul water from the dam by ox teams. A year passed and then the benevolent Spanish colonel resumed the task. For various reasons the size of the pipe was reduced to eleven inches and it was ordered laid under ground wherever practicable and has been invented which will turn out 10,above ground in other places. Ditches were 000,000 matches a day. Also that a new dug, masonry supporters and aqueducts contypesetting machine, which will do twice structed and finally the pipe line crawled its way into the city amid the cheers of the people. Smaller mains were laid, public rotary cylinder that will enable ships to water stations erected in various parts of the travel 50 per cent faster than at present. town and a supply equal to 200,000 gallons

days, and now, with the great increase of

population, the total supply suffices for only

six hours of the twenty-four. It is a serious question in Santiago-a question beside which the military and po- lature, and these rigidly enforced, the chief litical aspects are as nothing. The health and sanitary welfare of the city depend upon the supplying of pure water to the people through the trenches and to this day vis- and strenuous efforts are now being made by the indefatigable governor, General mately an entirely new dam and reservoir The local records of the city contain an- will be needed, but for the present several

wells dug near the city. The old pipe line will soon have outlived In the latter part of August, when affairs its usefulness, but it will remain long in the \$5,000,000 has been invested in the canning were becoming settled in the city, the re- memory of those who marched with Shafter industry in the last four months. The total states and

RELIGIOUS.

The Congregational church in Rochester, enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest religious organizations of the state. It was organized in 1737.

Rev. Dr. William Butler of Newton Center, Mass., now 81 years old, is one of the most famous Methodist missionaries living, having labored heroically for many years in

The annual Tuskegee negro conference is

ministers and teachers from all parts of the A Buddhist temple has been conveyed to the Ningpo mission to be used as a preaching hall and school. This would certainly seem to be significant of falling back and the seem to be significant of falling back.

The Anglican bishop of Ballarat, Ausscribed their church buildings as "scattered, paltry, often hideous, worship sheds, monuments of partisanship and self-opinionative-

ness in religion." Religious services on the Sabbath have t is claimed, marked success. The seats in the theaters have, as a rule, been filled and Rico, 8.800,000 pounds, and the Philipsometimes the standing room has been oc- 45,000,000 pounds, which will give

Cardinal Vaughan is a member of one of the most remarkable families which have helped to make church history. Of nine brothers and three sisters no fewer than eleven have entered the service of the Roman Catholic church, each brother in turn, from the cardinal down, who is the est of the family, forfeiting his claim to the family estates. The cardinal, unlike his predecessor, Cardinal Manning, is no ascetic, and finds his sphere of usefulness rather expanded than contracted by mixing with

Rey, D. W. McKinnon, late United States chaplain and present superintendent of schools at Manile, under General Otis, says in the Pilot: "Nowhere in the world is charity in greater evidence than in Manila. The magnificent hospitals, orphanages and schools of industry would be a credit to any nation. The amount expended thus every year is enormous. The monks, individually,

are as poor as the proverbial church mouse." tiago water system, beside the fact that it is Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, chief rabbi of the 1 \$2,000 a year.

abroad was \$317,000,000; provisions, \$174,-000,000, and cotton, \$233,000,000, making a total of \$724,000,000 worth of farm products exported and sold at better prices than were ever known before.

An eastern trade paper says a machin the work of the Mergenthalers, will be put on the market this summer, while a Connecticut man claims he has invented a new State Factory Inspector O'Leary of New daily delivered to the citizens. It was York opposes the movement to abolish barely sufficient for their needs in those "sweatshops" in that state, which, he says, give employment to \$3,000 persons in New York and Brooklyn alone in the making of clothing. Mr. O'Leary claims that if the clothing. drastic capitary laws are enacted as recom

objections to sweatshops will be removed. It is announced that all of the unions affiliated with the board of walking delegates in New York City have ratifled the proposed agreement between the organization of employers, known as the United Building Leonard Wood, to solve the problem before Trades, and the board, whereby sympathetic the arrival of the next sickly season. Ulti- strikes are to be abolished and all questions in dispute are to be settled by an arbitra-tion board composed of an equal number of pumps will be constructed and a series of it is said, will be signed by both parties at employers and workmen. The agreement,

mended in his report to the present legis

an early date. The American Packer says that more than pack of tomatoes in the United States and Canada was 5,797,806 cases in 1898. In 1897 it was 4,149,441 cases. In 1898 the pack for the United States was 5,652,249 cases, as compared with 3,964,255 for 1897. There was an output of canned corn in 1898 largely in excess of 1897, but the average quality of the pack in several states was lower than usual. The total corn pack of the United States and Canada for 1898 was 4,398,567, as

against 2,908,740 cases in 1897. A recent report issued concerning the number of corporations doing business there as 41; capital stock (incorporated), \$25,198,-500; number of mills, 82; spindles, 2,901,056; held this year on the 22d of February skegee. It will be composed of hun-of representative farmers, mechanics, 843,400,000; bales of cotton used 13,400,000; bales of cotton used per annum 17,000; number of water wheels, 10; en-

seem to be significant of falling heathenism | per annum, 3,968,500. The world's product of tobacco is estimated at about 1,900,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$200,000,000. Of this the western trails, not long ago made some severe strictures on other denominations at a the United States contributing 480,000,000 the United States contributing 480,000,000 the United States contributing 480,000,000 to the United States contributing 480,000 to the United States contribut only producing 62,000,000 pounds. raises about 500,000,000 pounds; the East Indies, 400,000,000 pounds; Australia, 10,000, Religious services on the Sabbath have on pounds, and Africa not enough to be been held in several of the Philadelphia counted. By the addition of our new territeis claimed marked eventeen years, with, tories the United States will increase its product by Cuba, 62,000,000 pounds; Porto Rico, 8,800,000 pounds, and the Philippines, cupied. Eighty-five to 88 per cent of these large congregations are said to have been in the union Kentucky leads with about non-church-goers. of any other state, North Carolini

next with only 40,000,000 pounds and Virginia next with 35,000,000 pounds.

A Narrow Escape. Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in con sumption. Four doctors gave me up, say-ing I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if could not stay with my friends on earth would not stay with my friends on earth I would meet absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight has cured me, and, thank God, am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00, guer-anteed or price refunded.

Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Logan are among he largest women pensioners of this coun-ry. They receive, respectively, \$2,500 and

SHELTERED ORANGE GROVES

heil, the present rabbi of Temple Emanu-Ei, will retire on account of age and physical Unique Devices of Growers to Prevent Damage by Frost.

FORTY ACRES OF ORCHARD UNDER ROOF

Some of the Methods Pursued to Balk the Ruids of Jack Front in Flore ida-Hundreds of Stoves in Rendiness.

DELAND, Fla., Feb. 16 .- Since the frosts of '95 and '98 Florida orange growers have begun to realize that if they would make orange growing an assured success, they must in some way guard against the uncertain visits of Jack Frost. To have a crop of fruit worth thousands of dollars them wild, full of thorns, and just out of completely at the mercy of the temperature, the bush, with the knowledge that a fall of a few degrees during a cold snap may, in an hour, convert delicious oranges into solid balls making them useless for several years to ome, is a situation which causes the grove owner many sleepless nights during the winter months. But such are the profits n the business under favorable conditions, that the growers, instead of becoming discouraged by the recent setbacks, are now easting about for some cheap and sure

neans of protecting their trees. Many are the schemes devised and the experiments being tried this winter, with the result that the winter visitor finds many of the old groves robbed of their picturesque beauty, some of them with piles of lightwood knots stacked between the rows of trees, ready to be lighted whenever the nercury gets dangerously close to the freezing point, while many younger groves are almost hidden from view with sand; the trees being "banked up," with perhaps a branch or two sticking out here and there to remind one that there is vegetable life below.

Stoves in an Orchard.

These, however, are only the more simle means of protection, for, as one drives through the country, he will see many more elaborate methods in use. In some groves are row after row of sheetiron stoves, all filled with wood and ready for the match. raise the temperature enough on a still night, might not be effective if there was a high wind, so the more cautious growers are covering their trees up entirely, either with cloth or waterproof paper, tacked on to wooden frames and to be warmed within by oil lamps or heaters made especially for this purpose. These groves, with their long rows of white tents, look more like military camps than anything horticultural, and on a cold night, when the tents are all lighted up within, and the grove tenders walking around like solitary sentrymen, the esemblance would be still more striking. But probably the most effective device adopted by John B. Stetson, the millionaire hatter, who owns about 600 acres in groves recently purchased a sawmill and employed a large crew of carpenters, and is proceed- decided that it was a "dream." ing to build a house over each one of his orange groves. He has already inclosed a shapely trees, with glossy leaves and golden as you can imagaine. fruit, one is now confronted with a large, low, flat shed of the plainest possible architecture, and absolutely without the least claim to grace or beauty. Inside are the trees, deprived of sunshine, their branches intermingled with beam and rafters, while at intervals on the ground are piles of wood in readiness to furnish heat for this great conservatory. After the danger of frosts has passed, the sides and roof of the structure will be removed, and the groves the next season of uncertainty. Biggest Shed in the World.

Work has already begun on another shed of this kind, which is to enclose a grove forty acres in extent. This is an enormous undertaking. It will require over 2,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction, and it will take a large crew of men many months to complete it. But, notwithstanding the very great cost of building and maintaining these sheds, added to the regular expense of working the groves, it is thought that they will pay a fair interest on the investment, and should another freeze come and destroy the unprotected groves, it will enhance the value of the protected groves and oranges very much.

The great majority of the orange grow ers, however, think that the probabilities of a freeze are not sufficient to justify the expense of covering the trees, and are still taking their chances with the elements. They figure that as Florida has heretofore been free from freezes for a good many years, that it is likely to be free from them for a good many years to come. Time will tell who are right, but this much is certain, that the unprotected groves are much more desirable from an artistic point of view than those covered over with tents or sheds.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

Law Notes remarks: "Newspapers report hat an Ohio lawyer dropped dead while shoveling snow. Wonder if he will have another chance?

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the pomp ous lawyer, assuming his most imposing mien, "I once sat upon the judge's bench

"Where was the judge?" quickly inquired he opposing attorney, and the pompous gen-Teman found the thread of his argument hopelessly entangled.

That suicide is a "pernicious habit that obviously tends to shorten life" is the defense set up by a life insurance company in a recent action on a policy which expressly excluded liability for such reprehensible

Lawyer-I insist on an answer to my quesion. You have not told me all the conver sation. I want to know everything that passed between you and Mr. Clapper.

Reluctant Witness-I've told you every hing of any consequence. "You have told me that you said to him: Clapper, this case will get you into court some day.' Now, what did he say in reply? "Well," he said: 'Dapper, there isn't any

thing in this business that I'm ashamed of,

cross-examination so scientifically that many witnesses were bothered to reply. When his witnesses were put on the stand, so skillful were his questions that the court, the jury, and the bar all wondered how "Abe" Lincoln knew so much about mechanism. His witnesses could reply promptly. He gained the suit and a reputation such that Mr. Lincoin was retained in every patent-right case brought into that court, up to the time be was sent to Washington. He went to Chi cago, St. Louis, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan to try patent-right cases, and the last year of his practice did little else.

GIRLS WHO COULD RIDE.

Bred and Reared on the Range The Have No Superiors.

Frederick Remington tells, in "Crooked Trails." how he went down to the Soledad ranch, in the state of Coabulla, Mexico, to visit the manager of the Mexican Interna tional railroad. There was to be a roundup with real cowboys, ponies and cattle, all of More than that, the young ladie

of the family were to ride. The manager's wife appeared, with he little brood of three, and then two visiting of ice, or even kill his trees to the ground, friends. These "Soledad girls," as I call them, were well bronzed by Mexican sun and were sturdy little bodies. They were dressed in short skirts, leggings and tam-o'-shanters and about their waists were cartridge belts, with delicate knives and revolvers attached They swung their saddles on to the ponies, and we followed a cowboy off down the road, the manager and Madam Mamma following in a buckboard.

> From over the hills came the half wild attle, stringing along at a trot, while behind them followed the cowsboys, gay desert figures with brown, pinched faces, long pair and wild cries. The exhibaration o the morning, the tramp of a thousand hoofs, got into the curls of the three little Misses Goldenhair and they scurried away into the thick of the conflict.

The vaqueros dashed hither and thither keep their herds moving in the appointed direction and the infants screamed in their childish treble and spurred madly, too. A bull stood at bay, but a child dashed at him and he turned and fled.

As we stood, a massive bull emerged from the body of the herd, head thrown high, tail stiff with anger, eye rolling and breath coming quick. He trotted quickly forward and, lowering his head, charged through the punchers.

Instantly a small Soledad girl was after im, the vaqueros drawing back to delight in her daring. Her hat flew off and her long curls flapped in the rushing air, as he pony fairly sailed over the difficult ground. The bull tore furiously, but behind him swept the pony and the child.

As we watched, the chase had gone mile away, but little Miss Yellowcurls drew gradually to the far side of the bull, quartered him, and, whirling on, headed her quarry back to the herd.

The rough-and-ready American range boss sat sidewise in his saddle and thought He never talked unnecessarily, but appreciation was written all over his pose. The and certainly the most costly one, is that manager and madam felt as though they were responsible for the wonder of it. The Mexican cowboys snapped their fingers and in the vicinity of DeLand, Fla. He has eyes at one another, shouting quick Spanish while the American part of the beholders Then the bull and the girl came home

the bull to his fellows, the girl to us. She fifteen-acre piece in this way, and where had no idea of our admiration, because we once there was a beautiful expanse of did not tell it. That would have been wrong,

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after all physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure.

FORTUNE TELLING IN NEW YORK. Growing Clientele of Follo the Black Art.

Among the young and old, rich and poor allowed to enjoy the open air again until wise and ignorant in New York, writes a correspondent, there seems to be a growing clientele of the mystic followers of th "Black art," and a rich harvest is being reaped in the good, hard coin of the realm to satisfy cravings for the secrets which cannot be awaited for time to develop. And peculiar feature of the strange craving which seems to animate those who have become victims of the habit of having their fortunes told is their apparent skepticism and disbelief in the supernatural powers of the clairvoyant or in anything they may tell them. Nine out of every ten who are afflicted scoff at the reader of the future and the readings, yet still patronize the fraud with a religious frequency that is startling to the uninitiated and would alost make one wonder if, after all, this is the twentieth century or near it. Another peculiar feature of the disease, if it can be called such, is the sort of clanship or secret bond of union that exists between those who are victims, and which may in part account for the unpublished statistics regarding their number and widely varied walks of life. They never talk except among themselves of what they have discovered or the relative merits of the interpreters of destiny, whether through shame, or fear, and probably thus secure immunity from the prying inquisitiveness of the newspaper man or student of human nature who would in

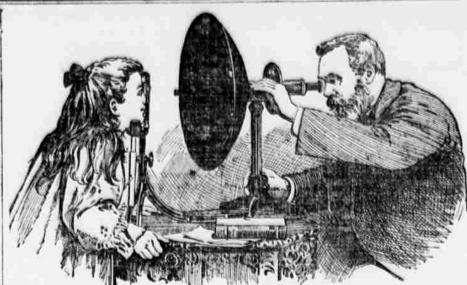
vestigate queer freaks of his kind. The devices and prices by which to learn what is in store for you are made to suit conditions, and the Fifth avenue belle pays many times more than the shop girl or the servant. There is the madame with the ong French name, the alleged gypsy with some outlandish nom de plume, and the Sicilian with an atmosphere of vendetta-and fig trees delightfully mixed with the aroma of sphagetti and garlic. From cards and strange devices to alleged trances, or more properly spasms, you may learn what is in store for you, and the price from 10 cents to \$1, according to method and locality.

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A suit was brought in the United States court, in Springfield, against a citizen, for an infringement of a patent right, relates a writer in Leelie's Weekly. Mr. Lincoin was employed to defend it. Mr. Lincoin was employed to defend it. Mr. Lincoin went to the most skilled architect in the city, inquired how he spent his winter evenings, and received the reply: "If times are brisk, I sometimes work; other times I have no special business." Mr. Lincoin said: "I have a patent-right case in court; I want you as a partner, and will divide fees. I know nothing about mechanics—never made it a study. I want you to make a list of the best works on mechanism, as I don't suppose they can be purchased here. I will furnish the money, and you can send to Chincapo or New York for them. I want you to come to my house one night cach week and sive me instruction." In a short time had witnesses to meet him, and they were thoroughly drilled. When the trial commenced Mr. Lincoin put his questions at the



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