Draft of a Law to Render "Shevers of the Queer" Extinot.

Some of the Drawbacks to Effective Secret Service Work-Fascination of Counterfelling-Notable Captures.

The counterfeiting of Uncle Sam's money bids fair to become a lost art in the near future This is the prospective result of one of the most ingenious plans for criminal punishment ever devised, a project which can in all probability be carried into execution within the next year. This scheme for checkmating for good and all the clever imitators who have been forging the national coin and currency has been in formulation for some time past and will assume definite shape when at the next assion of congress John E. Wilkie, the chief of the United States secret service, asks the national legislature to enact an habitual criminal law which can be applied to counterfeiters and coiners.

To put it in a nutshell, this new law will provide that upon a second conviction for the crime of counterfeiting five years shall be added to the sentence imposed by the judge. To the judge's sentence upon a third conviction ten years will be added and for the fourth conviction imprisonment for life will be imposed. In the Under World the ultimate capture of the counterfeiter is regarded as one of those certainties, which, in the case of the average citizen, are limited to taxes and death, and but for the leniency of judges in certain sections of the country the business of "shoving the queer" would have been broken up years ago. There is one district in which it has been the custom of the federal judge to let the average counterfeiter off with a reprimand, while old offenders have seldom been sentenced to more than six months in fall. In some of the other districts comparatively light fines have been imposed and to a really successful counterfeiter this is, of course, the preferable mode of punishment, for in his eyes it virtually amounts to a simple division of the spoils, and sometimes a very unequal one. The habitual criminal law will revolutionize these conditions, as the judges will be compelled to inflict the designated punishment, whether or not they

Secret Service Work.

For all that they have been working, as has been explained, against somewhat heavy odds, the secret service officers have succeeded in recent years in forcing a great curtailment of counterfeiting operations. They have done this by quadrupling the forces of detectives in the districts where the judges have been prone to show leniency and keeping so close a watch on suspicious persons that offenders can be arrested almost immediately when they take up the manufacture of bogus money. As an indication of the passing of the counterfeiter it may be noted that whereas a decade ago the discoveries of the counterfelts aggregated from twenty-five to forty every year, but four were discovered. While the passage of the habitual criminal law for counterfelters will not leave the detectives of the secret service without an occupation by any means, it will largely limit the field of their activity, since the shrewdest and trickiest criminals will perforce be obliged to abandon this field of activities. Doubtless this will be sincerely regretted by lovers of the picturesque, for there has been in American criminal history nothing the exploits of the sleuths of the secret course, aware of the character of the work service in running down counterfeiters almost as quick-witted as themselves.

is conducted is that Uncle Sam never grows the youngster called at a downtown hotel weary in the pursuit of a person who has as requested he was taken into a room to defrauded him. There was a case several try on a gorgeous pair of tights. While years ago in which a secret service man he was changing the secret service workers followed a criminal back and forth across took the keys from his pockets, quickly the continent three times before finally arresting him, although the aggregate amount involved in the crime was but \$5. Officers of the secret service make between 500 and 1,000 arrests every year, every accomplice concerned even in the remotest degree in a crime being apprehended.

A Run to the Death.

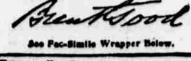
One thing which contributes very materially to the efficiency of the secret service is found in the fact that the operatives Newbro's Herpicide Destroys the have practically unlimited resources at command with which to meet any expense which may be incurred. State or municipal authorities may drop a case if they find the expense account mounting up into the thousands of dollars, but the secret service-never. Time, too, from the standpoint of the government detective is no object. The criminal whom he has been assigned to hunt down is "on his list" until he is apprehended or conclusive evidence can be furnished of his death. The chase is likely, in the majority of important cases, to be a long one, for of all branches of crime the manufacture of spurious money enlists the most ingenious and persistent criminale.

One of the most daring counterfeiting enterprises in the history of the country, the creation of spurious \$1,000 government bonds, is recalled by the recent release from prison of William E. Brockway, now more than 80 years old, who was the ringleader in the scheme. Brockway had four confederates, all expert counterfeiters. When the men were arrested nearly a quarter of a million dollars in the counterfeit notes was found in the value carried by one of them

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of





Persity Topolable QURE SICK HEADACHE

MAKERS OF BOGUS MONEY Brockway knew that the secret service men A MARVEL OF THE CENTURY and presses used in producing the counterfeits than to convict the criminals, and he alone knew the location of the paraphernaila used in the production of the imitation bonds, so be proposed to the officiale that he be released in return for disclosing the whereabouts of the plates, and this WILKIE'S PLAN OF CUMULATIVE SENTENCES | was finally agreed to. Nearly two dozen plates in all were captured and Brockway was never brought to trial for his part in

the attempted swindle.

The anxiety of the secret service to secure and destroy the utensils used in the production of counterfeits is well founded. since with an outfit of this kind intact a counterfeiter can commence operations immediately upon his release from prison, whereas his plant, once destroyed, cannot be replaced without months of labor and considerable expense. In the case of Brockway, the destruction of his plant did not deter him from further attempts o defraud. He was a truly splendid workman. He reproduced only notes and bonds of high denominations and so perfect were they that it was wellnigh impossible for experts to detect them. Indeed, the secret service officials declare that many of the plates engraved by Brockway were as excellent as those turned out for the government at the bureau of printing and engraving and in a few cases actually surpassed the government plates in perfection of workmanship.

Of course, a man capable of such work as this could make a large income in a legitimate line of busidess, but counterfeiting seems to be a sort of mania, the fascination of which those who have once gone into it cannot resist. There are now serving sentences in prisons in various parts of the country a number of the most skillful engravers in the business, any one of whom could, on his release, make an excellent living without fear of the law, yet the detectives who have made a study of them say that it is morally certain that almost every one of these men will go to counterfeiting again the moment they are released.

Work for Star Men

To cope with men of this callber the secret service requires agents of a high class of courage and ability. The "star men" of the service are known, among criminal hunters, as "ropers" and to be successful at roping calls for about as rapidity. wide a range of talent combined with sheer nerve and propensity for hard work as any other occupation on the globe The work of the "roper" is to ingratiate himself into the confidence of the counterfeiting gang against which he is gathering evidence, and actually join them in their unlawful enterprise. Unless the secret service can place some man on the "inside" of every case in this manner the officials can never be absolutely certain that they have captured the man who has been actually making the counterfeits, the most important matter next to securing

possession of the paraphernalia. One of the most brilliant pieces of "in side" secret service work which stands to the credit of the United States officials was that in connection with what is known as the Philadelphia-Lancaster counterfeiting conspiracy. This gigantic plot to flood the country with \$10,000,000 in counterfeit notes was evolved by two business men, aided by two expert engravers, none of them having any previous criminal history and all being highly respected in the communities in which they lived. The combination apparently conducted a legitimate engraving business, and even when suspicion was directed against the men, so excessive were the precautions exercised that the "ropoperation could be conducted but

The coup which finally enabled the semore fascinatingly dramatic than some of by the counterfeiters, who was not, of going on in the "back room." The service man learned that the boy wanted to be an The principle on which the secret service actor and offered to get him a job. When made a copy of the one Yale key on the ring and returned the bunch to its place before the lad returned to the room With the key thus secured the criminal hunters made nocturnal explorations of the engraving establishment and secured the evidence which brought the gang to justice.

WALDON FAWCETT. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

Dandruff Germ Permanently.

Outnine and rum and a whole lot of other things are pleasant to rub on the scalp after washing it free of dandruff, but not one preparation of the general run will cure the dandruff. A germ causes dandruff and falling hair. It is necessary to kill that germ, to be permanently cured of dandruff and to stop falling hair. Newbro's Herpicide will positively destroy that germ, so there can be no more dandruff, and so that the hair will grow luxuriantly. "Destroy the cause, and you remove the effect."

Virginia Negro Conference.

HAMPTON, Va., July 17.—The Hampton negro conference opened here today. Many prominent educators, both white and col-ored, are in attendance. Nothing of im-portance transpired at the morning session.

throughout this magnificent area. The con-

ditions here seem to be favorable for ar-

varying from 500 to 1,000 feet or more. The

period form an underlying, impermeable

stratum throughout this region. Upon

these there rests a bed of 300 to 400 feet

bearing beds of the plains, and they are

land clays (oligocene). The beds are so

tipped that there is a difference of several

where the great fountains occur, and the

In the Rocky mountain uplift, of which

the Black Hills is but the most eastern

spur, the western edge is thrust upward

to an elevation of 5,000 to 6,000 feet higher

than the eastern edge. The upturned edges of all of these beds are exposed

along the eastern flank of the Rocky moun-

tains, ready to catch the falling rains,

melting snows and the mountain streams.

On the lower levels, then, where this water-bearing cretaceous is struck, flow-

ing wells are so certain that to bore for

water seems like tapping a water main.

When there is no friction or leakage the

western edge, or the fountain head.

of very permeable sand of the Dakota

shales and limestones of the carboniferous flour mill.

Locomotives in a Day.

A Glimpse of the Great Baldwin Shops at Philadelphia-Various Processes from Plans to Completed Machine.

Building a locomotive in a day at one establishment, from the raw material to the completed engine ready to couple up to a train of cars, is a feat that few people, if they stop to think about it, will regard as being within the possibilities. Nevertheless, it is a fact. At the Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia, 1,200 finished locomotives are turned out every year. Incredible as this may appear, the power of four locomotives is actually added every day in the year by this one company to the sum total of the efficient motive force of the commercial world. It is difficult to realize how there could possibly be any demand for such an addition. for locomotives last a long time. It, however, seems to show with what great strides the interchange of commodities must be increasing.

question, relates the Philadelphia Times, and here is an endeavor to answer it as briefly as may be, after having had opporlast week in company with Rufus H. Sanford and F. C. Craig, two gentlemen thoroughly conversant with all the intricacles that enter into the construction of the iron horse.

It is needless to state that to accom plish such a result there must not only be a plant perfect in every respect, but there must be efficient workmen, intelligent direction and a thorough system As a means of acquiring the very best workmen the company has adopted the plecework plan, as by this plan the men in doing the same thing over and over again attain great proficiency as well as

All Made to Order.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Baldwin company builds no special type of locomotives. Of course, if a locomotive is ordered without specifications they build one to suit the purposes for which it is needed, but in general they only build on the specifications furnished by the master mechanics of the various tailroads or other industries that have use for them, and it is with the object of correctly carrying out his general purpose that all their arrangements are made. When specifications for a locomotive are received at the works they go first to he general office and then to the drafts ing room, where the drawings are made and white prints prepared of all the detalls for distribution to the various shops where the different parts are manufactured. In the drafting room there is also kept a set of index books, which refer to the drawings, so that in case at any time

drawing can at once be had and the part

The system in use which was adopted in down to a bolt, is very complete. It consists in the combination of certain figures with one of the letters A. B. C. D. E or F. slowly and then only with the greatest dim- These letters indicate the number of driving wheels; thus a locomotive having one pair of driving wheels is classed B. two cret service men to gain admission to the pairs C, three pairs D, four pairs E and the flanging shop, which is equipped with "mill" was one of the neatest ever defive pairs F, the letter A being used for a bydraulic press that can exert a maxieret service men to gain admission to the pairs C, three pairs D, four pairs E and vised. A young detective was entailed to special class of high-speed locomotives, get chummy with the office boy employed with a single pair of driving wheels and for mum pressure of 365 tons. The plates are The figures 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 are used as initial figures to indicate the total number of wheels under a locomotive. A figure or figures following the initial figure indicates the diameter of the cylinder, and a figure or figures following the class letter designates the consecutive class number of the locomotive. Thus 8-26C500 indicates a ocomotive with eight wheels in all, having cylinder sixteen inches in diameter, with two pairs of driving wheels and the fivehundredth in its class. There are also other numbers which indicate the diameters of the high pressure and low pressure cylinders of compound locomotives. These numbers and letters are placed on all the drawings and follow all the various parts through the shops so that it is always known from start to finish to what locomo- is sent to the erecting shop. tive every part that is being made belongs. As soon as each detail is completed it is eent to the storeroom and when all the parts for a locomotive have been assembled there they are sent to the erecting shop. where they are put together and the loco-

motive completed. Making Boilers and Wheels.

In going into the works the first shop visited was that devoted to preparing the sheet from sheathing for the bollers, and though this is one of the last things used in erecting a locomotive, partaking as it does more of the ornamental than the useful, it is difficult in works of the magnitude of the Baldwin establishment, where everything goes on together, to say where the actual work of making a locomotive begins. In order, however, to get as near to what may be regarded as the beginning as the conditions will admit of, it

The traveler in eastern South Dakota discharge large volumes of water and even might be founded on such a natural re-

and Nebraska is always duly impressed suffice to run mills and machinery. As an source, for it seems assured that every

engine of some economic importance, a

better instance could not be cited, per-

drives the machinery of a 60-foot barrel

The water flows through a six-inch cas-

ing into an unique device called the "stone-

catcher," the object of which is to arrest

are shot out with sufficient force to dam-

From the stone-catcher the water is con-

ducted to the mill, where it strikes the

It works perfectly, steadily, silently and

with no coal or ash to shovel, no engineer

and stoker to pay. And, after first costs

are met it can be depended on for years of

steady service without involving any ad-

ditional outlay. In the event of fire, the

full energy of the well is turned at the

proved systems, offer no better protection

from fire than does this small western

town. At night the same water runs the

high. Hence, in spite of mechanical losses ing. After the energy of the water is ex- able retaining tanks and a sufficient quan-

due to friction, etc., and to the natural pended on the Pelton wheel it flows through tity of natural gas was thus accumulated

escape of the water through leakage, a a wasteway into a lakelet and thence finds to supply the town and run the engines of high pressure is to be expected and is its way for three miles by a creditable lit- the electric light plants as well as those of fully realized in the great wells which the stream to the Niobrara river. A city a sixty-horse-power pumping station.

a one and one-half inch nozzle.

Nebraska Artesian Wells

tesian water and wherever the general haps, than that of the well at Niobrara,

level is reduced by such rivers as the in Knox county, Nebraska, which, in ad-

James and the Missouri gushing wells dition to the work of pumping water and

seem a certainty, if drilled to a depth running the dynamos for the town, also

cretaceous. These are the finest water- pebbles, small bowlders, and stones, which

cased in above, even more effectually than age the steel casing and machinery. One

below, by 1,000 to 2,000 feet of water-tight such pebble, weighing twenty-two and a cretaceous shales (chiefly Pierre) and bad- half pounds, is still preserved in Niobrara.

thousand feet between the eastern edge, fans of a four-foot Pelton wheel through

head would be equivalent to that of a filling the public reservoir, all of which

column of water several thousand feet seems like getting a great deal for noth-

may be well to depart from the order in which the shops were visited and take up the foundry next. This is a very large room, a whole square in length, and here they begin with the raw material. Remarkable Feat of Making Fenr Medern pola is situated in a yard just outside the shop, into which the pig iron is put with coal and the other ingredients and the resultant molten from is run off through AN IMMENSE WORK QUICKLY DONE an orifice, called an eye, which opens into the shop, into large bucketlike ladies. These are attached to traveling cranes that convey them to any part of the shop, where the iron is poured into molds that have been prepared for it and the castings are made. The principal castings made here, although there are innumerable small ones made also, are cylinders and castiron driving wheels, the steel driving wheels being purchased outside. In casting the wheels the molten metal is poured in at the center, where the hub is, and over this a man stands, constantly stirring the metal with a rod, this being done because the metal in running into the spokes has a tendency to draw away from and weaken the hub; by constantly agitating it at this point this undesirable result is svoided. The wheels, after being carefully cleaned, are taken to the wheel shop, where they are first prepared for forcing them on the axles. This is done by placing them on rotating tables, where the hubs are faced and bored out with great accuracy and a key-way slotted in. The axles which are being turned and finished at the same time have a diameter exceeding that of the hub by three-thousandths of an inch to inch of axle diameter. When both are ready the But how is it done? This is the natural axle, after being coated with a lubricant, which is also used in the hub, is hung between the uprights of the hydraulic press and first one wheel and then the other tunity to go through the works during the forced on. The wheels are then placed in a turning lathe and turned up to receive the tires, which are made of steel, having great tensile strength. These are shrunk on, that is, they are heated just enough to produce a sufficient expansion to allow them to go on the wheel easily, and when on they are subjected to a stream of cold water which shrinks and binds them upon the wheel. The crank pins are then inserted and the wheels are ready for use. Conversation is Probiblied

The cylinders, like the wheels, are thoroughly cleaned before they leave the foundry. They are then taken to the cylinder finishing shop, which is provided with a traveling crane that runs its whole length, and put through the various processes that complete them.

Now comes the botter shop. Here conversation is positively prohibited, not by any regulation of the company, but for the reason that it would be useless to attempt it, as what you said could not be heard. In making bollers steel plate is used. It is received at the works in various sizes and thicknesses, some plates being over twenty feet long; this length is necessary to form the ring for the large boilers. They are first made ready for drilling and punching. This is done by placing them on a table and marking on them in accordance with the detail plan the places where holes are to be made. They are then taken to the drilling or punching machines by means of an overhead traveling crane, which is made possible by using separate electric motors to drive the machines, thus relieving the shops of shafting and belting. The holes a part is called for the original detail are punched or drilled while the plates are still fint.

Some of these machines are capable of drilling five or more plates at the same 1842 for keeping track of everything, even time. Where this is done the plates that are intended for the barrel of the boiler are conveyed to the bending machines. These consist of three rolls, operated by electric motors so arranged that they can be adjusted to bending the plates to any required diameter. While this is going on ere first heated in a large furnace. They are then placed on a suitable form clamped to the lower table of the press, a corresponding form having been clamped to the inder side of the upper table. The lower table is then raised by hydraulic power and the entire fiange made at one heat. When the flanges are of odd shapes or there are no dies to form them they are

Department of Brass Work.

The bending and flanging having been done, the plates are assembled for riveting. This is done by hydraulic riveters, which are practically noiseless. When this is finished the botter is in several parts. These are now hoisted to the second floor, where they are riveted together and the boiler completed, after which it A very interesting department is that

devoted to brass work. To this there is a foundry attached where the brass is cast into the numerous contrivances in this metal that are used in the constructo the finishing shop and completed by a tically completed. forest of machines adapted to the various

The connecting rods are made in a shop set aside for that purpose. They are made are complete they are sent, as stated be-of hammered steel and the machines de. fore, to the erecting shop. Here there planers and milling machines. The steel and carry about the heaviest engines that is purchased outside and finished up in ever were built, and two fifty-ton cranes. bolt shop, the bolts being bought in the rough and then turned up and threaded as desired.

interesting one. Here the frame upon gether takes place, and the attaching of which the beller rests and by which it the guides, guide boxes, rocker boxes,

store of energy, which can be tapped in-

Hundreds of these artesian wells are

in work of a novel kind. One of these is

the artesian irrigating plant on the Pergus-

son farm at Beaver Crossing, Seward

county, Neb., where nine shallow artesian

wells, none of them over 100 feet deep,

make it possible to water 115 acres on short

notice. The worse the drouth the better

The great test well at Lincoln, 2,463 feet

deep, helps to supply water to Salt lake,

while the two wells at the sulpho-saline

baths of Lincoln supply water for the

Omaha a series of artesian wells add greatly

to the beauty of various parks by supply-

ing fountains, streams, pools and lakes, the

largest of which, seen on the Miller estate,

covers some thirty acres. But of all the

utilization of artesian water the most

highly commendable and original seems to

plying water, natural gas and electricity

for the town. The discharge comes to the

enough, goes to the consumer as natural gas

and electricity. Taking advantage of the

discovery made shortly after the completion

pressure as the water escapes natural gas

is liberated, the wells were piped into suit-

great natatorium of that institution.

for the owner of such a farm.

country.

first alarm into the city mains, and the be that at Pierre, S. D., where three great

linemen with hose have instant command wells perform the singular work of sup-

Modern cities, boasting of the most ap- surface as water, but, paradoxically

dynamo and lights of the place besides of the wells, that with the lowering of the

Erwin H. Barbour in

Scientific American.

Which Girls?

The Bee wants to know which girls in the territory in which it circulates are most deserving of the vacation trips offered to the girls who work for a livelihood. We would like every reader to vote the coupons which appear on page two each day. Any young lady who earns her own living may enter the con-

The Bee will pay all of the expenses of the trips and furnish additional transportation, so it will not be necessary to go alone. Read over the rules



Twelve Splendid Vacation Trips

From Omaha to Chicago on the Mil-waukee. Chicago to Buffalo via the Nickel Plate. Ten days at the Mari-borough and the Pan-American Ex-position. Return via Chicago with a day at the Grand Pacific hotel.

From Omaha to Hot Springs, S. D., over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. Two weeks at the Hotel Evans at Hot Springs, with privileges of the plunge and baths. From Omaha to Minneapolis on the Northwestern. From Minneapolis to Lake Minnetonka over the Great Northern, with two weeks at the Hotel St. Louis.

From Omaba to Chicago on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Two days at the Grand Pacific. Chicago to Lake Geneva. Wis., on the Northwestern. Two weeks at the Garreson house. Return via the same routes.

From Omaha to Chicago via the Northwestern with a day's stop at the Grand Pacific hotel. From Chicago to Waukesha. Wis. with two weeks at the Fountain Spring house.

From Omaha to Denver over the Burlington Three days at the Brown Palace hotel, a day's excursion to Georgetown through Clear Creek Canyon. From Denver to Colorado Springs on the Denver & Rie Grande to the Garden of the Gods, a trip up Pike's Peak, with headquarters for ten days at the Alta Vieta hotel at Colorado Springs.

From Omaha to Lake Okoboji on the Milwaukec. Two weeks at The Inn at Lake Okoboji. Return via the Mil-waukee.

From Omaha to Kansas City over the Missouri Pacific with three days at Kansas City at the Coates house. Kansas City to Pertie Springs, Mo., with two weeks at Hotel Minnewaws. From Omaha to St. Louis over the Omaha & St. Louis and Wabash lines, with three days at the Southern hotel. From St. Louis to Toledo with a day at the Boody house. From Toledo to Put-in-Bay via the Detroit & Cleveland steamship, with two weeks at the Hotel Victory.

Island. Three days at the Brown Palace hotel. A day's excursion on the Colorado road through Clear Creek Canyon to Georgetown and The Loup-From Denver to Glenwood Springs via the Denver & Rio Orande. Ten days at the Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Return via the same routes.

From Omaha to Salt Lake via the Union Pacific. Ten days at the Hotel Knutsford, Salt Lake, with privileges of Saltair Beach. Return on the Union Pacific via Denver with three days stop at the Brown Palace hotel, a day's excursion from Denver to Georgetown and the Loup through Clear Creek Canyon on the Colorado road.

From Omaha to Chicago via the Illinois Central, with a day at the Grand Pacific, Chicago to Charlevoix via the Pere Marquette railroad. Ten days at the Hotel Belvidere at Charlevoix, Return via Steamship Manitou to Chicago. Chicago to Omaha via the Illinois Central.

OF THE CONTEST: RULES

The trips will be awarded as follows: Four trips to the four young ladies living in Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in South Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in Council Bluffs receiving the most votes; three trips to the young ladies living in Nebraska outside of Omaha and South Omaha receiving the most votes; two trips to the young ladies living in Iowa outside of Council Bluffs receiving the most votes; and one trip to the young lady in South Dakota receiving the most

The roung lady receiving the highest number of votes will have the first choice of the trips, the next highest second choice, and so on.

No votes will be counted for any young lady who does not earn her own living. All votes must be made on coupons cut from page 2 of The Bee.

Prepayments of subscriptions may be made either direct to The Bee Publishing Company, or to an authorized agent of The Bee.

No votes sent in by agents will be counted unless accompanied by the cash, in accordance with instruc-

No votes will be counted for employes of The Omaha Bee. The vote from day to day will be published in all editions of The Bee. The contest will close at 5 p. m.,

Votes will be counted when made on a coupon cut from The Omaha Bee and deposited at The Bee Business Office or mailed addressed

"Vacation Contest Department,"

Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.

suppended upon the wheels is constructed.

To both wrought iron and cast steel frames are used, but the former are not made the steel from the construction of the jury all evidence that the both wrought iron frames small pieces of selected wrought iron frames small pieces of the s tion of a locomotive. These are then taken to the drilling room, where they are prac-

voted to their manufacture are principally are two 100-ton cranes, which can pick up the shop. This is also the case in the The cylinders and frame are first put in The frame shop is a very important and this the necessary bolting of the parte to- Ames. lifts up the whole structure while the wheels are being placed under it and lowers it upon them. The sheathing and other faishing work follows, and we see that which was but a few days before only crude by the powerful flowing wells met with example of the artesian well serving as an wheel could be turned by this subterranean motive. material transformed into a complete loco-

Quite frequently, but not always, after definitely and over many square miles of being finished the locomotives are jacked up and tried under steam before being sent out. This is more generally done, however, daily put to all sorts of commonplace uses, when they are intended for a foreign counwhile here and there we find one engaged try.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

No. 1065. Warren et al agains: Wales. Error from Otoe. Reversed. Pound. C., Divilons No. 2. (Not reported.) Jones against Burtis, 57 Neb., 804, fol-Error from Otoe Reversed. Pound, C., Division No. 2. (Not reported.)

Jones against Burtis, 57 Neb., 66, 601, 601, 602 Nere an answer in its opening paraght is stated to be an answer to the petition of the plaintiff, a subsequent paragraph is stated to be an answer to the petition of the plaintiff, a subsequent paragraph denying "each allegation not herein admitted" sufficiently refers to the allegation states and the proper steps to require a such amendments; if the party proposing such amendments; if the party proposing such amendments; if the party proposing such amendments desires to rely upon or take advantage of them in this court, he should take the proper steps to require a ruling thereon.

No. 10022. Gelst against Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Error from Douglas. Reversed and remanded. Duffle, C. Division No. 3. (Reported.)

The plaintiff, a child of \$ years, in crossing the defendant and one of her legs was cut off above the yan engine operated by the defendant and one of her legs was cut off above the yan engine operated by the defendant and one of her legs was cut off above the yan engine operated by the defendant and one of her legs was cut off above the yan engine operated by the defendant and one of her legs was cut off above the yan engine operated by the defendant and one of her legs was cut off above the yan engine operated by the defendant and one of her legs was cut off above the yan and off attempting to cross in front of an approaching train, then she would be chargeable with contributory neglisence. The vidence was undisputed that the track over which the engine approached the crossing was obstructed from the plaintiff will be proposed the proposed of the plaintiff of the plaintiff and not know of the approach of the engine until she had reached the crossing was obstructed from the plaintiff will be proposed to the proposed the proposed to the

is suspended upon the wheels is constructed. occurred. Held, that the instruction was by the wife on the ground that he himself

writ.

No. 2928. American Exchange Back against Puckett. Error from Cass. Affirmed. Ames. C. Division No. 3.

In an affidavit for the procuring of an order of attachment the intent with which the act compilained of is committed is an essential part of the charge and its omission will upon a motion to discharge the writ, he fatal.

No. 2928. American Exchange Back New North New YORK gan announced the secretary of the charge and its omission will upon a motion to discharge the elected to twith the fatal.

No. 2928. American Exchange Back New North New YORK gan announced to the charge and its omission will upon a motion to discharge the elected to the created.

No. 2928. American Exchange Back New North New YORK gan announced the secretary of the charge and the secretary of the se C. Division No. 1.
Whether or not creditors originally authorized acceptance of a confession of judgment by one of two joint debtors becomes unimportant after they have with full knowledge of it attempted its enforcement.

orcement.
Taking judgment against one of two partners on a joint claim is a par to an action against the other.
Where the verdict given is the only one sustainable upon the evidence it will not be set aside because contrary to an er-roneous instruction. No. 9933. Omaha Loan and Trust Com-

New Northern Pacific Directors. NEW YORK, July 17.—J. Pierpont Morgan announced this morning that J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, H. McK. Twombly, John D. Rockefeller and Sainuel Rea would be elected to the directory of the Northern Pacific Railway company to fill vacancles.

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