

TIMELY REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Exchange Committee Reports Plan for Listing System. FIELD CLUB DISTRICT MEETING

All Dwellers and Property Owners of Neighborhood Called Together Tomorrow Evening—Week Not Active One.

The committee on revision of by-laws of the Real Estate exchange has made a partial report on the listing of property for sale on the system now in use in Chicago and in some other cities.

"All members," the report continues, "shall make carbon copies of listings sent in by them and place thereon the number given such listings, the copy to be kept in their office as a reference for advising exchange members of any change in regard to the property, and members must immediately notify the office of the sale or withdrawal from the market of any property listed, giving listing number."

"Divisions of commissions shall be as follows, except when the property is sold by the member listing it, in which case he shall be entitled to the entire commission: Fifty per cent to the listing member and 10 per cent to the exchange."

"The listing member only shall have the right to place signs on the property and may advertise it as he deems best."

"Any person," adds Mr. Patterson and the other committeemen, "may file with any member of the exchange a listing card giving a description of property desired to be purchased or of any loan wanted, giving the description of the property which listing card may, at his option, be published in the exchange bulletin."

"It shall be optional with the members of the exchange whether or not they list with the exchange property held by them under exclusive agency contracts."

"Owners of property for sale who wish to get the best results and get the assistance of all the members of the exchange in selling the property, are urged to list their properties with a single agent. It is a mistake to believe that listing with several agents increases the chance of making a sale."

"Residents and property owners of the Field club district will meet Monday night at the Field club, at 3030 Farnam street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee on the proposed changes in the by-laws of the Field club district."

"It has been better lighted, kept cleaner, made more inviting by individual care of lawns, parking and sidewalks. Trees have been uniformly planted, uniform tree guards have been put on and many other things of this nature accomplished."

"With this nucleus, and at the request of many others residing in the Field club district, a meeting is called of all property owners and residents in the territory bounded by Poppleton avenue on the north, Woolworth avenue on the south, Thirty-third street on the east and Thirty-sixth street on the west. Both sides of the avenues and streets are embraced. This meeting will be held at the Field club Monday evening at 8. All those interested in the improvement of the district should attend."

Nebraska's Debating Teams



Clarence L. Clark, '12, Lincoln. Joseph T. Volava, '11, Law '11, Edholm. Arthur M. Oberfelder, '11, Law, '11, Sidney. AGAINST WISCONSIN.



George R. Mann, '13, Ord. Clifford L. Rein, Loup City. George N. Foster, '11, Law '11, Sterling. AGAINST ILLINOIS.

The University of Nebraska's annual intercollegiate debates will be held on Friday evening, December 2, when the five simultaneous brain battles in the Central Debating league will take place. It will be the fifth annual contest of that league, in which Nebraska won membership in 1907, after having successively defeated Kansas, Missouri and Washington university for five years.

Nebraska meets Wisconsin at Lincoln and Illinois at Urbana this year. Minnesota and Iowa compete at Iowa City, Wisconsin and Iowa at Madison and Minnesota and Illinois at Minneapolis.

The live question of the "Closed Shop" is the subject in all five fights—Resolved, That the movement of organized labor for the closed shop should receive the support of public opinion.

Each university has an affirmative team at home and a negative team away. Nebraska, therefore, advocates the closed shop against Wisconsin and the open shop against Illinois. With a team on each side each university is able to give its students thorough discipline in the give-and-take of actual debate.

The intercollegiate debate honors for 1910 at Nebraska were awarded four weeks ago by Prof. M. M. Fogg (debator), who has charge of the work in rhetoric; Prof. George Elliott Howard (political science and sociology), Prof. Edwin Maxey (law), Prof. G. A. Stephens (economics) and Prof. G. A. Virtue (economics). The members of the teams were picked from the fifteen members of the intercollegiate Debate seminary, whom Prof. H. W. Caldwell (American history), Prof. E. B. Conant (law) and Prof. Virtue selected early in October at an open competition.

Nebraska's team Against Wisconsin is made up of the following men: B. C. Marcellus, 1911, comes from Wisconsin, but is now a resident of Lincoln. He is a graduate of the Brook (Neb.) High school, and in 1906 of the Peru State Normal school. He taught at the Cresta High school for two years, and came to Nebraska in 1909 and represented the Ord High school in the intercollegiate debate in 1904 and again in 1905, winning first honors in 1906. He has taken part in twelve high school debates. He taught school three years before he entered the university in 1908. He made the debating squad in his freshman year.

Clifford L. Rein, 1913, is a graduate of the Loup City High school, which he represented for two years in intercollegiate debate in 1909 and represented the Ord high school he won a scholarship entitling him to free admission to several denominational colleges. He captured a place on the University Debating squad in his freshman year.

Annar R. Raymond, 1911, law 1912, was a member of the team which won the intercollegiate debating championship last year. At the present time he is senior managing editor of "The Cornhusker" and president of the senior class. Raymond is a member of Phi Alpha Tau, the honorary debating fraternity, and of Phi Delta Phi.

George N. Foster, 1911, law 1911, is a graduate of the Sterling (Neb.) High school and the Peru Normal. For three years he represented Peru in debate with Kansas and Missouri normals and with Campbell college. He was a member of the Nebraska team that debated Iowa at Iowa City last year. He is a member of the Acacia fraternity, of Phi Alpha Tau and of Delta Sigma Rho.

G. R. Mann, 1913, alternate, of Ord, won the Central Nebraska Teachers' association debate in 1909 and represented the Ord High school in the intercollegiate debate in 1904 and again in 1905, winning first honors in 1906. He has taken part in twelve high school debates. He taught school three years before he entered the university in 1908. He made the debating squad in his freshman year.

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ROUTINE OF THE HIGH COURT

Rules and Customs Observed by the Court of Last Resort.

FORMALITIES OF THE SESSION

Means Employed to Prevent Advance Information Coming from the Printer of the Decision.

Mr. J. F. Haig, private secretary of Justice Brewer until the latter's death, in a paper in the New York Independent gives these details of the routine of the United States supreme court:

The supreme court of the United States, the court of last resort and possessing the power to overturn any act of congress by merely declaring it to be unconstitutional, is tucked away in a small room in the middle of the capitol between the senate and the house of representatives. The space within the rail reserved for counsel is so limited that when a big case is being argued there is barely room for the dozen counsel at the tables. It would be difficult to find even a police court in any city so poorly provided.

When the court is in session a door-keeper guards the door to prevent the bringing in of a satchel or a package. The doorkeeper occupies an easy chair, has attached a rope to the handle of the door, and so is spared the exertion of standing from 12 to 4:30 p. m. and politely opening it for visitors.

The court sits from October to June. The justices sit on a raised platform with a low bench in front of them on which is laid the records, briefs and papers of the case to be considered during the day.

One of the rules of the court is that all records, briefs and papers in a case must be printed. Another is that dark clothes are required in the court room. If an attorney arrives in Washington arrayed in gay colors he is asked to change before he will be permitted to address the court.

Seniority and Seats. On either side of the chief justice sit four associate justices, the two eldest in commission next to him. On the stroke of 12 o'clock, when the court is not taking a recess, out of the robing room just opposite the court room starts a procession of the black-robed justices, headed by the chief justice. Ropes are stretched across the hall to keep back the curious. As the chief justice appears in the court room the crier of the court raps with a gavel, when all present rise and remain standing until the justices have reached their stations when, with a bow from the chief justice, all are seated. During this the crier has been calling out that the honorable supreme court of the United States is in session and ready to try cases. Attorneys who desire to be admitted to the bar of the court are openly vouchered for by well known attorneys, and presented to the court, after which they take the oath of allegiance. Then are heard miscellaneous motions, and when all routine business is disposed of the call of the calendar for the day proceeds. The counsel for each side of a case are allowed a debating hour, for argument, and which, however, can be extended by the chief justice, if the importance of the case demands it.

The court sits for the hearing of arguments from 10 to 12:30, excepting Saturday, and when the hands of the clock point to the hour of adjournment, down comes the gavel, and though the greatest lawyer may be in the middle of a sentence the court adjourns. The case having been argued to the court, it is all over so far as counsel are concerned, and the case is taken under advisement by the court. During the adjournment some of the justices may have made frequent notes and asked many questions concerning the case.

Day of Consultation. There is no argument heard on Saturday, the court taking that day for consultation and discussion of the cases heard during the week. On Saturday evening each justice receives from the chief justice an envelope, containing the names of the cases the chief justice has decided to allow the justice to write the opinions in, and the chief justice also notifies the justices of the hour of the conference on Monday morning. The conferences are usually held in a conference room, behind locked doors. The chief justice presides, and cases are taken up or postponed, according to the wishes of the justices or their readiness to consider them. Some cases remain under advisement for months after being argued in court and are even carried over into the next term. Each justice is furnished with a lock book, in which he may enter the details of a case, the record of the vote on conference and the final disposition. On a case being assigned by the chief justice to a justice to write the opinion of the court, the opinion when written must be agreeable to the justices. If not, the dissatisfied justice will promptly write a dissenting opinion. In some instances four of the justices have each written a dissenting opinion, but the usual custom is for one to write it, and announce that the others concur.

Before a case is reached for argument the justices familiarize themselves with its records and briefs, and when one is directed to write the opinion he makes a study of the case, long or short, as its gravity demands. This may take a few days or months. The opinion is dictated, and after being typewritten it is corrected, boiled down and revised; another copy is then made, further revised, and sent to the printer. In order that the composers who set the type may not know the decision of the case, the foreman sets up the last few lines of the opinion, locks them in a safe, and after the opinion is set up he adds them to it, takes two proofs and forwards them under lock and key to the justices. It is again read and revised, and sometimes completely altered, and returned to the printer, corrected by the latter and nine revisions sent to the justices. If the opinion is now satisfactory to the justice a copy is mailed to each member of the court. These are returned to the justice with the notations of the justices, and the opinion is revised or changed, if need be, to conform to their views. If there be a dissenting opinion the justice writing the majority opinion holds it until the dissent is completed. Then on some Monday, the court being in session, the justice announces an opinion in the case, giving its number and title, and then proceeds to read it at length to the dozen people who may be present. If there be a dissenting opinion the justice writing the dissent reads it and announces the names of the justices who concur with him. Afterward the official reporter of the court sends a verified copy of the opinion to the publishers of the United States supreme court reports, and the case finally becomes one of thousands in the law libraries to be read and re-read if of moment, or to be forgotten if mere detail.

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The curative value of "Seventy-seven" is due to the law of cure expounded by Hahnemann—Similia Similibus Curantur—Like Cures Like—and thus differs from the cold cures and cough mixtures, which depend upon and are laden with opiates for their soothing effects.

"Seventy-seven" is a good remedy for Coughs, Colds, Grip, Influenza and Sore Throat. At all Drug Stores 25c. or mailed.

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"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

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The highest type of happiness is reached by having children in the home; but the coming of the little ones is often attended with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend is used by the expectant mother in preparation of the ordeal, carries her through the crisis with safety, motherhood. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book containing valuable information for expectant mothers.

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Ovens are Bakers NOT Roasters and MUST have Dry, Equalized top and bottom heat in order to Bake successfully FOODS MADE FROM FLOUR. THIS HEAT EQUALIZATION is secured by means of heavy Baffle Plates—as the bottoms of ovens are called—and Air Passages at their sides and tops. THE BAFFLE PLATES prevent all the heat units from the burners below from passing directly through them and makes it possible to turn on sufficient flame to force a strong heat current to the sides of ovens up through the air circuits to the top in order to secure top as well as bottom browning. To further insure even baking results METAL PLATES ARE INSERTED, back of the top lining of ovens, to catch and hold the heat so that the upper surface of your bread, pies or cakes will brown at the same time and to the same degree as the lower. THIS DRY ATMOSPHERE—ever thirsty—picks up moisture wherever it finds it. (It is absolutely necessary to DRY FLOUR FOODS—before they CAN BROWN.) IT DRIES MEATS, TOO—shrivels them and sucks up greedily the best part of them—their nutritive juices—their appetizing flavors.

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IT STANDS TO REASON THEN, that the "TRIPLE-TRICK" will not bake Bread, Pie, Cake, Biscuits or ANY FOODS MADE FROM FLOUR any more than will the Broiling Oven of a Gas Stove—and for the same scientific reason. BUT—DRY OVEN HEAT is NOT essential to Roasting Potatoes, Apples, Corn, Marshmallows, etc., nor to Baking Beans, Custards, Squash, Escalloped Foods and the like—the very foods comprising the most general and generous portion of one's daily meals—and ALL SUCH FOODS the "TRIPLE-TRICK" COMBINATION cooks to perfection with INFINITELY LESS TROUBLE, FUEL and HEAT than is possible in ANY OVEN and it SAVES the OVEN in the doing.

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SLIPPED UP ON SLIPPERS

Cruel Means of Giving Dignity a Jolt and Estranging Friends.

"Baldwin," said Mrs. Jinx to her husband, "do you know that the Goodriches have never been to call on us for over a week, and it is their turn?"

"I didn't know it, but I do now, dear," replied Jinx, mildly.

"What do you suppose is the matter?" "Perhaps they have been too busy."

"Well, they have never been too busy heretofore."

"Oh, if you must have it, I suppose Goodrich is sore."

"What should he be sore about?" "Ayer, some men can't take a joke."

"Baldwin, have you been playing any of your detestable practical jokes on Mr. Goodrich?"

"Just a little one, but it was a daisy. Ha, ha."

"Stop acting silly and tell me about it at once, or I will take a joke."

"Oh, it was nothing to get mad about."

"Well, I won't have the Goodriches estranged. Mrs. Goodrich is my dearest friend, and you know it."

"I know it, dear. Well, it was this way:—"

"Now, don't hesitate and feel about for language to soften your wickedness. Tell me about it just as it happened."

"Well, you know that pair of new slippers you got me for office wear my last birthday?"

so he just grabbed his package and trailed out, followed by the office boy, whom I had told to keep close to him and report."

"Well," the boy reported that Goodrich went to the department store, and finding the footwear department, picked out the most bewitching young woman he could find that was on duty, smiled at her, and said: "My wife purchased this pair of slippers here yesterday and they are too small. I should be glad if you would exchange them and give me a size larger, please."

"Certainly," said the girl, taking the package and slipping it on. Finally she reappeared, bearing his package neatly tied up.

"I am sorry," said she, "but we cannot exchange these for you."

"Why not?" asked Goodrich.

"Because they were not purchased here," replied the girl.

"Why," said Goodrich, angrily, "they were, too, and I'll show you the name of the firm stamped in the sole!"

"Then he broke the string and opened the box. The boy said he stood there two or three minutes, with those disreputable old slippers in one hand and the box in the other, and his mouth open. Then it dawned on him that I had done it, and he rushed away. He broke into my office like a bull into a china shop; I ducked just in time. He grabbed his new ones from the top of the safe, where I had placed them, and rushed out."

"You, you—"

"Now, look here. I don't object to being scolded, but if you are going to scold me you have got to stop giggling while you—There's the bell! Answer it, while I get my coat on."

"Oh, Baldwin," called Mrs. Jinx from the entry, "don't bother to put on your coat—it is just the Goodriches."—Chicago News.

Hunting Trip Spoiled. "We've Had a Perfectly Splendid Trip, Mrs. Gunwell. Now, Assessor, Are You Glad to Meet Me?"

"Smoking on Front Platform Only." "No, Sir, We Haven't Any Good Seats Left for Tomorrow Night."

"What! You Wear a Wig? I Never Would Have Suspected It." "I Haven't Gone Faster Than Eight Miles an Hour, Your Honor."

"Pardon Me, Sir, but That's My Umbrella." "Here's Something That Harmonizes Exactly with Your Complexion, Madam." "We Don't Care for Turkey, Anyway. Mr. Wilkins, Let Me Have a Couple of Chickens."—Chicago Tribune.

Favorite Fiction. "Well, Bill," said Dawson, as he met Holloway on the avenue, "did you get me good hunting up in Maine?" "Fine," said Holloway.

"How did that new dog Wilkins give you work?" asked Dawson.

"Splendid," said Holloway. "Fact is, if it hadn't been for him we wouldn't have had any hunting at all. He ran away at the first shot, and we spent four days looking for him."—Harper's Weekly.