

NO MORE WAGE ASSIGNMENTS

On Advice of City Attorney Comptroller Will Not Recognize Them.

PAY TO WHOM MONEY IS DUE

Cosgrove Says Only the Person in Whose Favor the Warrant is Drawn Can Collect Through His Office.

Assignments of wages by city employees will not be recognized by the city comptroller in the future and warrants will be paid to the persons in whose favor they are drawn, irrespective of whether the salaries have been assigned.

Such an announcement was made Saturday morning by Fred Cosgrove, city comptroller, following an opinion which he received from John A. Fine, city attorney, as to whether he can be forced to file and handle assignments.

The city council, upon motion by Johnson, recently requested the city attorney to hand down an opinion on the legality of assignments and suggest methods of stopping the practice of discounting the salaries of city employees by loan sharks.

Rine told the city comptroller that he did not have to recognize these assignments and that he can disregard them and pay the money to the person whose name appears on the face of the warrant.

"Hereafter, this office will handle no assignments," said Mr. Cosgrove. "In the future assignments will be totally disregarded. Warrants will be paid to the employees in whose favor they are drawn."

"Attaches of the office have been notified of the change. In the future, if money lenders attempt to file assignments here they will be directed to take them to the city clerk, the same as all other claims. Then they can be referred to the collector and it can take any action it sees fit. If money lenders persist in the practice of discounting salaries, they will have to take their chances. What the city council will do with such instruments, I do not know."

THRILLING BATTLE WITH LION

Wounded Animal Plays with Hunter as a Cat Would with a Mouse.

For several days the ostrich camp near Sir Alfred Pease's homestead at Athi river, East Africa, had been worried by lions and as that gentleman had just arrived by the steamship Guelph, in company with his sons and Mr. Grey, the news to hand was heartily welcomed as affording most opportune sport. A party was promptly organized, consisting of Sir Alfred Pease, G. Grey, Howard and Edward Pease, Captain Slater, Mr. Clifford and H. H. Hill. The hunt started on Sunday morning, January 25. The plan of campaign was to divide into two parties, one consisting of Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill, the other of the remaining four.

After about half an hour's ride, in drawing a donga, Mr. Hill espied two big male lions making off about half a mile to the right, and the party of two galloped after the quarry endeavoring to keep them in sight. Sir Alfred followed the bigger and slower animal and Mr. Hill the leader, which was some 100 or 200 yards to his left. The object of the hunters was to turn the game into a donga, thus giving time for the rest of the party to come up.

Hoping that Mr. Grey would be given the opportunity to open the shoot, that sportsman has a fine reputation for high courage, and is no novice at big game. Unfortunately, the second party had no opportunity of learning the tactics that had been agreed upon by Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

Mr. Grey seeing the game put his horse to the gallop and practically started to course the brutes. His companions were immediately alarmed at his foolish temerity and endeavored to warn him of the terrible danger he was courting. They were doubly alarmed at seeing one of the lions preparing to charge. Mr. Hill thereupon dismounted and fired a quick shot at the biggest lion in the hope of attracting his attention from Mr. Grey. The bullet unluckily fell short and the lion charged Mr. Grey, who jumped off his pony and awaited the onslaught. At about twenty yards he fired and the shot struck the shoulder, but another shot at about five yards, hitting the brute in the mouth, breaking two of his murderous fangs and injuring his jaw.

The lion flung his victim to the ground and commenced to worry him just like a cat would a mouse. Meanwhile H. Pease had followed Mr. Grey and the party waved him to come up on the flank. They then covered the 200 yards between them and the lion and his victim at top speed. When some fifty yards off the lion noticed his fresh antagonists and ceased to maul Mr. Grey.

At twenty-five yards the party dismounted and ran in. The beast immediately made toward them, and at this moment, and he too, was out of action. Almost simultaneously Sir Alfred and H. Pease fired and the balls entered the lion's ribs. The thrice heavily wounded animal then returned to his victim. The horrified relief party scarcely remember what happened during the next brief few moments, further than that the lion was at top of Mr. Grey and animal and man were so mixed up that it was most difficult to distinguish the former's head from the latter's body in order to get in a deadly head shot, which was found impossible to place until the lion was almost lifeless. During the deadly fray the other lion was distant only about 100 yards, growling and lashing his tail. In spite of the doubt danger threatening them, the hunters, who had only two .358 rifles, paid no attention to the second animal, being intent on relieving their comrades.

Mr. Gray's wounds are very numerous. The lion severely clawed his face and head, bit his arms, hands and thighs and inflicted nasty wounds on his back. After being rescued from his deadly peril Mr. Grey was perfectly collected and quietly instructed his anxious friends how they could best handle his lacerated body.—East Africa Standard.

A Total Eclipse of the functions of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels is quickly disposed of with Electric Bitters, 5c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

The Keyless Lock. Locks of every imaginable kind have been invented, but there is now on the market a keyless doorlock that is rapidly taking the place of the lock of the old style.

These keyless locks do not appear at a glance, to differ greatly from the ordinary lock. They have a fancy plate and knob, and they can be placed on any door. Instead of the key and keyhole, however, there is a particular bit of mechanism beneath the knob, with four to six little levers, which can be pressed or raised to unlock the door. The owner or person who has a right to enter can be given the combination, and the lifting of one or more of these little levers will cause the door to open. The closing of the door will lock it, and a certain lever will release it if it is worked from the inside.

Numerous combinations may be had, and these can be changed at any time.—Harper's Weekly.

BRIEF CITY NEWS

Have Root Print Kl. Gas, Electric Fixtures, Burgess-Grandan, Times, Printing Commission and Reception of members at 10:30 a. m. at the North Presbyterian church, Nineteenth and Ohio. Easter service in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Idle Money earns no dividends. Investments in the Neb. Savings & Loan Assn. pay 5% per annum. 1605 Farnam Street, Board of Trade Building, Omaha.

Mrs. Smith Gets Divorce—Adella Smith was granted a divorce from Harry M. Smith in district court Friday afternoon. She was given the custody of the two children.

Giltner Discharged in Bankruptcy—Charles S. Giltner of Omaha was discharged in bankruptcy in the United States district court by Judge W. H. Munger Saturday morning.

Army to Buy Beef—Bids have been asked for on 25,000 pounds of frozen beef for the army at Seattle, Wash. Bids are to be opened at the substance office of the Department of the Missouri on May 1.

Shoplifter is Sentenced—For pilfering from the store of Hayden Bros. John Bradford was Saturday sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail. Bradford is said to have discovered some fine liquor in the basement of the store.

Coal Inheritance Tax Paid—The city and county exchequer was enriched \$3,623.23 Friday afternoon, when the administrator of the John F. Coe estate paid that amount as the inheritance tax, due from the estate. The sum is based on 1 per cent of the estate, save an exemption of \$10,000.

Court House Clocks Purchased—A contract with the Hall Automatic Clock company to furnish the new court house with clocks at a price of \$1,924 was awarded. Lynch and Kissner voted against its acceptance, saying that the county was not yet ready for the voting of any such elaborate fixtures.

Carlson Gets Damages—A verdict of \$1,248 was returned by a jury in district court Saturday morning in favor of Carl Carlson and against the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Grain company. The plaintiff is suing in the amount of \$1,000 damages for injuries he sustained in a fall from the company's building in May, 1910.

Pleads Not Guilty—W. G. Leslie, arraigned for obtaining money under false pretenses, pleaded not guilty before Judge Estelle Saturday morning. He is accused of writing a check on the First National bank to pay a board bill at the Henshaw hotel in St. Paul, Minn. The check was for \$35.

Places for Omaha on Tour—The Boston Chamber of Commerce has wired the Commercial club that two reservations are being held for any representatives that Omaha may have on the European tour being arranged for June 12 to August 23. The message states that any Omaha business men wanting to join the party will have to notify them at once.

Lahay Grabs Pickpocket—Quick work on the part of Dan Lahay, plain clothes man, Friday resulted in the capture of Albert Smith, an alleged street car pickpocket, at Twenty-fourth and Cumine streets, Smith, in company with two other men, was operating on a Twenty-fourth street car, when George Powers, mail carrier, detected one of the men with his hand in the pocket of a passenger. Powers struck the thief, but failed to hold him. The three jumped from the car and as they did some one pointed out Smith to Lahay, who placed him under arrest. Smith was charged with being a suspicious character. He is being held for investigation.

MAKE MAN A IN FACE

Surgeons by Remarkable Operation Save Patient from Rightful Disfigurement.

Surgeons at St. John's hospital, Long Island City, almost finished building an entirely new face on a patient. They have been at work on the task since May last, and they hope in several more months to send their patient into the world a fairly good-looking man. They expect to have the patient in such condition that, despite a terrible accident he suffered, he may look like other mortals and is not an object to make even his friends shrink from sight of him.

The man who is getting a new face, after almost having lost one, is Timothy Martin, of 46 Willow street, Corona, Long Island. Martin was hurt when employed by the Ferguson Construction company in the Sunnyside yards of the Pennsylvania railroad. He fell, face downward, into cog wheels, and before the machinery could be stopped his face practically was ground off. His mouth and nose were gone and the muscles of his face were cut so badly he could not eat or talk. He was taken to the hospital in what was thought to be a dying condition.

Martin did not die. Instead, he displayed remarkable vitality, and he was presented with a new problem. The question was how the wounds should be treated, and whether the face should be permitted to heal and be almost shapeless. Dr. John A. Dodine and Dr. Frank C. Smith, Dr. T. T. Daly and Michael McMahon of the hospital held a consultation. They decided to do their best to make a new face for Martin, because they realized what a terrible thing it would be to send him out into the world with features that would make him repellent.

The first step was to make a new mouth and to build muscles around it so that Martin could learn again to talk and eat. The process was slow, and the surgery delicate and difficult, but the doctors worked patiently, and Martin was courageous and hopeful. Gradually the new mouth was shaped, the surgeons adding muscles taken from other parts of the body and knitting them to the muscles of the face. Slowly the muscles grew strong, and by degrees Martin learned to use them, and was joyful in being able to speak to the surgeons.

Martin got finally so he could eat with ease and talk almost as well as before the accident. Skin was grafted to the mouth and the cheeks with such deftness that the lower part of the face, is said, is almost the same as that of an ordinary man.

The next and final step was to provide a new nose. The man's left arm was fixed rigidly to the upper left side and face. The nail of the little finger was removed and that finger was slit lengthwise and freshly opened flesh was laid in the hollow of the face where the nose formerly was. The plan was to let the finger grow fast in its place, and when the operation had become sufficiently strong to amputate the finger and continue the work of building skin around the nose.—New York Press.

A Bachelor's Reflections. A girl practices smiling before her-looking-glass but does it much better before a man. Reading much money seems to be able to take a man more distinction than saving less. A man will cheerfully pay \$1 for a dollar's worth of food, but he will not pay five dollars for a 50-cent article.—New York Press.

UNITED ACTION FOR SAFETY

Railroad Employees Organized for the Prevention of Accidents.

COMMITTEES ON THE WATCH

Systematic Methods of Inspection the Essence of the Move—Substantial Results Expected by Leaders.

Employees safety committees have been organized by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad on all the divisions, and in the various shops and division safety committees composed of division officers also. The employees committees investigate conditions that may cause accidents and make recommendations to the division safety committees for their removal. There is also a central safety committee, to which the reports and recommendations of the division committees go. R. C. Richards, general claim agent, is its chairman. The committees that have now been formed have a total membership, including officers, of 1,500.

The method of work followed has been for the division safety committees and employees safety committees to make inspection trips over the divisions at frequent intervals. A special train is provided, and the party, which usually consists of five or six men, usually includes fifteen to twenty people, ordinarily the superintendent's business car. The members observe the condition of tracks, structures and equipment as they go along, and make frequent stops for more careful inspection of stations, shops and yards. The committee is often accompanied by division officers not belonging to it. For instance, by road foremen of engines, bridge foremen, etc.

Sub-committees are appointed to investigate different matters. For instance, one sub-committee is assigned to inspect track; another roundhouses; another equipment; another to see if operating rules are being disregarded by such conduct as going between moving cars, failure to set cars so as to keep side tracks clear, etc. In the appointment of these sub-committees, on which one or more of the division officers sometimes serve, a point is made of not selecting men to investigate things they are concerned with in their daily work. A track man, for example, is not put on a track committee or a shop man on a shop committee. The track man is put on the shop committee and the shop man on the track committee.

The idea is that employees are more apt to notice shortcomings of plants or methods that they do not come in contact with constantly.

INSPECTION TRIPS

An inspection trip over a division takes from one to four days. When it requires more than a day the committee usually sleep on the car. At the end of the trip a dinner at a hotel is arranged for, at which all sit down together. The sub-committees then make their reports to the full committee, and the matters they bring up are discussed and necessary action taken.

A number of members of the employees safety committee are posted on the bulletin boards in the roundhouses, shops and other places where the men congregate, and employees are asked to make whatever suggestions and complaints occur to them to the committees. The members of the committees wear a special button.

The central safety committee has recommended that the employees on committees be rotated, the term of office to be not less than six months nor more than twelve. At first employees were a little loath to serve on the committees and hesitated to freely criticize at meetings with their superior officers. The officers, however, have received all suggestions and criticisms in such good spirit that employees are getting ambitious to serve on the committees, and their members are losing all reluctance about making suggestions and criticisms. It is being found that the employees committees constitute a very important intermediary between the management and employees in general, because an employee will report matters to a fellow employee on one of the committees that he would not think of reporting directly to an officer.

The work of the safety committee has brought out numerous suggestions for changes in plants and operating methods, and the central committee has recommended to the general officers, and many of the suggestions made have been favorably acted on. The following are some examples: One division committee recommended that side curtains in engine cars

be placed inside the gangways, and experiments are being made to see to what extent this can be done. It has been found that numerous accidents occur in the uncoupling of hose, and it has been recommended that the management consider the advisability of annulling the rule requiring men to go between cars to uncouple air hoses on freight cars and in future permit the hose to be uncoupled by the action of the cars in jarring. The attention of the central committee was called by several division committees to the inadequate lighting of various roundhouses, engine houses and coal sheds, and the central committee referred the department to the management, calling particular attention to the conditions at certain places. It was found that at a good many places the poor lighting was due to the fact that the windows had not been kept properly cleaned, and there this was the case immediately action was taken. The inadequate lighting tended to prevent the employees from working as rapidly as they otherwise could and also rendered their work less safe.

ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Some other recommendations that have been received from division committees and favorably acted upon by the central safety committee are, that investigations be made to see if it is not practicable to put another handrail in vestibule cars to make it safer and easier for passengers to get on and off; that instructions be given to employees of the car department to remove to a safer distance drawbars and other things taken from cars; that the motive power department be asked to make arrangements to overcome complaints about blow-off pipes; that action be taken to reduce the number of accidents to trespassers and to bring the matter before the different state legislatures for action; that the general purchasing agent, the general storekeeper and the engineer of tests be requested to investigate thoroughly the quality of oil being purchased and used; that the general managers take some action which will cause private industries to unload their material far enough from tracks to prevent accidents and that certain of the departments of the road be asked to do likewise; that the engineers of maintenance be requested as soon as turntables require re-cocking to increase the width of the platforms and cause all blanking between the rails on turntables to be removed, and railings to be provided at the sides.

RIISING TO DIZZY HEIGHTS

Thrilling Backyard Rescue of a Woman from Top of Seventy-Five Foot Pole.

After defying her neighbors, the law of gravitation, her husband, and everything else which came to her mind, Mrs. Arthur Homan climbed to the top of a 75-foot pole in the rear of her new home at Canarsie, Long Island, only to go around at the top and find herself unable to work free. She was rescued by her husband, who drew her in the rear window of the apartm at across a clothesline which she herself had fastened a few minutes before.

Mrs. Homan's idea was to stretch a heavy line with a pulley at each end from her window to the top of the pole. Strictly speaking it was her idea to have her husband do it, but the project was not in line with Homan's policy. He wouldn't climb a pole unless it was greased and had a dollar on the top.

So Mrs. Homan fastened one end of the rope arrangement to the window, and, going down into the courtyard, fastened the other end about her waist and began the ascent. To the huge delight of Canarsie and the neighboring towns, she reached the summit by means of the spikes set in the pole and made the rope fast to a ring at the top. Then she reached a foot down for the first spike, but the spikes were set man's distance apart and she couldn't find it. She tried for half an hour, with everybody shouting encouragement and instruction, then felt herself getting dizzy and began to murmur for help.

Mrs. Homan is not the kind which ever does more than murmur, but Mr. Homan knows what the murmur means, and he came to the window. In a few well chosen words he told her to fasten herself to the rope, which was then in the form of a pulley belt. She did it, and, with amazing nerve, swung free from the pole and dangled seventy-five feet in the air. It was then a simple matter for Mr. Homan to haul her into the window. The neighbors cheered loudly and are now trying to find out where the Homans buy clotheslines of that strength.—New York Herald.

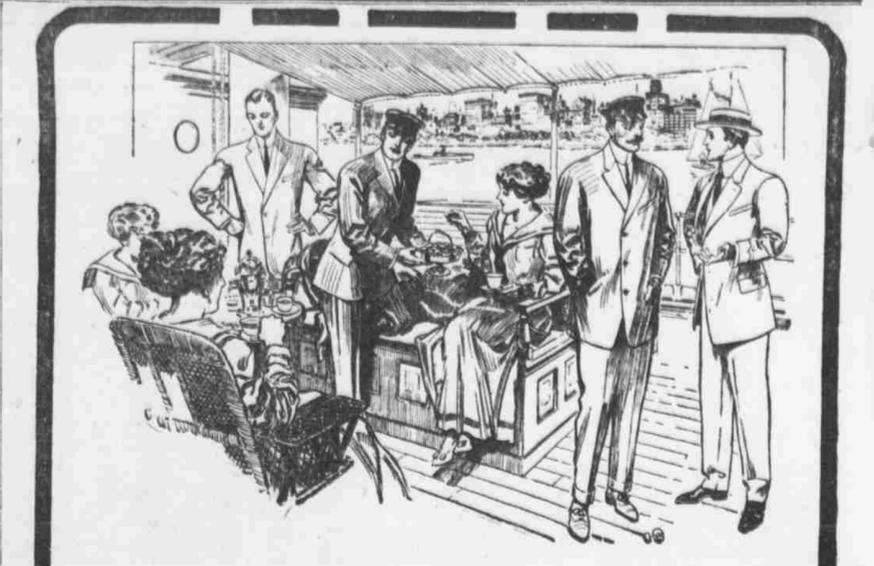
SUFFERED TEN YEARS WITH CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

When All Efforts Failed Relieved By Pe-ru-na. Mr. Henry Schroeder

Peruna a Household Remedy Mr. Henry Schroeder, Estey, Mich., writes: "I suffered for almost ten years with catarrh of the stomach and all doctoring was of no avail. I took nine bottles of Peruna and two of Manakin and am now entirely cured. I recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this disease. It is my household friend."

Could Not Eat Anything. Mr. W. R. Callahan, proprietor and stock raiser of Big Hill Farm, and prominent fruit grower, H. F. D. I. Salem, Va., writes: "I write to express my kindest toward you and your good medicine, Peruna. I had a very bad spell of sickness and could not eat anything at all. My head, stomach, in fact, my whole body ached, and it looked as though nothing would do me any good. I had almost given up."

Bowel and Stomach Trouble Mr. W. J. Tompkins, 352 Union St., Delaware, Ohio, writes: "About three years ago last winter, I was taken sick with bowel and stomach trouble. "The doctor called it ulceration of the bowels, another called it colitis. Another doctor helped me temporarily. "Then a druggist recommended Peruna and I followed his advice. I took altogether five bottles and I consider myself a well man. "Before using Peruna, it was utterly impossible for me to do a day's work, but now I can do farm work without the least trouble or fatigue. I consider Peruna the best medicine and tonic of the market."



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Measuring Ads With a Rubber Rule may be interesting but it is not conclusive. The expansive system of figures is not popular with the solid "world of business," for example, Banks, Insurance Companies, etc. The World-Herald figures in the Saturday issue of that paper showing 12% loss under TWO YEARS AGO are approximately correct, which shows more forcibly the strength of The Bee's progress as compared with ONE year ago. From The Bee of April 14. The first twelve days of April, 1911, as compared with the first twelve days of 1910, show The Omaha Bee Gain . . . 12% World-Herald loss . . . 6 1/2% Advertising that pays grows. Advertising that grows pays. The Bee Prints the News