

CHAOS WAS KING OF STREET RAILWAY

Horse Railway and Cable Tramway Compete Along 31 Miles of Track.

TRANSFERS TABOOED THEN

By A. R. GROH.
Omaha's street railway conditions were chaotic in 1889, when the merger, which is now being discussed, was made.

The horse railway was operating twenty-five miles, the cable tramway was operating six miles of double track and the Omaha Motor Railway company was constructing ten miles of electric line. People had to pay two fares if they traveled on the lines of two companies.

The cable lines in Omaha were begun in response to popular demand in 1884. One line ran from Tenth and Mason streets, north to Dodge, west to Twentieth and north to Lake. The other ran from Tenth and Mason streets, north to Harney, west to Twentieth, north to Dodge and west to Twenty-sixth.

Each line required an endless cable, five miles long, weighing forty-five tons and which wore out in ninety days. The necessity for constructing a concrete conduit between the tracks for the cable to run in brought the cost of building the line to over \$100,000 a mile.

The cable tracks ran parallel to the horse car tracks on Tenth street from Mason to Farnam and on Twentieth street from Cass to Cumings street.

Old Red Line.
By 1889 the horse car company had extended its lines considerably also. The Red line started at Fifteenth and Farnam streets, north to Twentieth, to Eighteenth, to Cass, to Twentieth, to Cumings, to Twenty-fourth, to Seward, to Twenty-sixth, to Lake street.

The Park line ran from Fifteenth and Farnam streets, to Howard, to Sixteenth, to Leavenworth, to Twentieth, to Poppleton. Another line ran from Fifteenth and Farnam streets to Howard, to St. Mary's avenue, to Twenty-seventh, to Leavenworth, to Park avenue, to Woolworth. The Farnam line started at Tenth and Mason and ran to Farnam, to Twenty-sixth, and several years later to Fortieth street.

At Fifteenth and Farnam streets was a turntable and also a transfer station. A "hill horse" was used to help pull the cars up the hill from Fifteenth to Eighteenth on Farnam; one was used also on the St. Mary's avenue hill.

The horse and cable companies were consolidated in 1889 and later bought out the "Mercer" company, which was constructing electric lines.

First Electric Car.

The first electric car came into Omaha over the new bridge of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company, in the winter of 1888. It made the same loop as the Council Bluffs cars do now.

The first Omaha trolley line started in the summer of 1889. It ran from Fourteenth and Howard streets, north to Cass, to Seventeenth, to Burt, to Twenty-second, to Charles, to Twenty-fifth, to Franklin. Another ran from Eleventh and Mason streets, north on Eleventh to Howard, to Fourteenth, to Cass, to Seventeenth, to Burt, to Fortieth street.

The Sherman avenue line started at Twenty-third and Sherman avenue and followed the same route to Fortieth and Howard streets, as it does today. Later it was built to South Omaha over the same route that it follows today.

Some men are still working on the Omaha cars who were drivers on the old horse cars. Among these are Bert P. Boone, Barney Schiltz and George Spencer on the Park line and E. S. Doty on the South Omaha line and Calvin P. Elkins, now on the pension list. General Manager Smith and Superintendent of Transportation Musgrave were also horse car drivers. "Mike" Clark, now sheriff, and "Sherm" Clayton, one of his deputies, also "date" from those days. They worked on the first electric cars, while some horse lines were still in operation.

Captain Long, Civil War Veteran, Called by Death

Captain John J. Long, 75 years old, a resident of Omaha for the last twenty years and a civil war veteran, died at a local hospital of heart disease. For many years Captain Long was connected with the business management of papers in Muscatine, Sioux City and Creston, and since coming to Omaha has worked for the Omaha Directory company. He was born in Xenia, O., and was with the Yates sharpshooters of the Sixty-fourth Illinois volunteers for four years of the civil war. He marched with Sherman to the sea. He was a member of George Crook post. Mrs. Long died in 1907. He is survived by one son, Maxwell J. Long, of this city, and two daughters, Constance Long and Mrs. Frank C. Weber of Creston, Ia. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 from Cole-McKay parlors, with interment at Forest Lawn. The Grand Army of the Republic will have charge of the services. Rev. G. A. Hulbert will officiate.

Zero Weather Would Be Welcome to Ice Harvesters

Ice harvesters are now waiting for another freeze before going ahead with the harvest this winter. The ice is getting a bit "rotten" now on account of the continued mild weather, although the harvest has been good since the siege of zero weather some weeks ago.

The Cudahy Packing company has harvested the first crop of Seymour lake at Ralston, where the company's big ice houses are, and is now waiting for another freeze. The company cut and stored all the ice on the lake, so that it is not now a question of the quality of ice, but a question of ice at all, for the entire lake has been skimmed of its ice and now lies open. The Cudahy ice houses, however, were more than half filled by this first crop, and one more freeze will furnish an abundant crop, not only for this plant, but for all who are harvesting ice in the city.

Lombard and Palm in the Back.
At the first twinge of pain in the back apply Sloan's Liniment—yell comes at once. Only 25c. All drug stores.—Advertisement.

Veteran of Civil War Recalls Old Pioneer Days; Eighty Years of Age

He's 80 years young today and he is as chipper as a chipmunk. He eats three square meals a day, sleeps soundly at night, hasn't missed a day's work in twenty-three years, was wounded four times during the civil war and is the progenitor of nine children, forty-three grandchildren and eight great grandchildren. His name is J. J. Bruner and he has been in Nebraska almost sixty years. He is internal revenue storekeeper and lives at 3214 Ohio street.

"Yes," says Mr. Bruner, "I feel as good as I ever did with the exception of a little deafness. And my eyes aren't what they used to be. But I am as hale and hearty as many a younger man. I have seen a good deal of life and have not even one complaint to make."

Romance was in at the birth of Bruner. He was born January 7, 1837, at Pleasant Hill, Brooks County, Pa., in the same hotel where Lafayette, the French patriot and nobleman who fought for the colonies in the war of the revolution, was nursed after he was wounded in the battle of Germantown.

It was in the spring of 1856 John Bruner, then a husky boy of 19 years of age, trekked to Omaha. His two older brother were with him. The trio arrived here May 20 and saw nothing more than pampus dotted here and there with hut-like homes. It was not an inviting place to cast one's lot, but the surrounding country was even worse. So the three brothers voted to stay here.

"I know of only one Omaha who was here when I came," says Mr. Bruner, "and that man George Barker, whose father, James Barker, brought his family here the same year myself and my brothers came. Mr. Barker had his house framed and shipped from Pittsburgh, Pa. The family consisted of James and his wife, the son, George, and daughter, Mary. Later in the summer young Joseph Barker came. They built their home about a block from my brother, Uriah's, home, close to Governor Lear's place, which was built that summer."

"In the fall of that year my brother, Uriah, built a house and office on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Harney streets, where the Harney hotel now stands.

"In the summer of 1856 I did teaming. John Porter and myself hauled all the heavy timber and casting for the pillars on the territorial capitol. The following year I was part of a company that founded the town of



J. J. BRUNER

West Point. My oldest brother, A. J., was a civil engineer and he platted the place. A man by the name of Peter Smith and myself held the town site that summer. There were no settlers nearer than Fontenelle."

But John Bruner had some of his interests anchored back east in the person of a young woman of Pennsylvania to whom he had been writing. In 1858 he journeyed back and married her. They had one child, when the civil war flared up and the young husband marched away with Company G, 115th Pennsylvania infantry. The remnants of that regiment were later incorporated into Company D of the same state.

"I was wounded four times during the war," says Mr. Bruner. "My first time was at Chancellorsville, Va., where I got a slight wound on my foot from a cannonball. My breast bone was shattered at Gettysburg. My third wound I got at Spotsylvania court house, called the bloody angle, where I was shot through the body. I never got over that and never will. A piece of a shell laid my head open near Amelia court house."

At the close of the war Mr. Bruner brought his wife and child back to Nebraska. He lived first at West Point, but came to Omaha in 1892 and has been here since.

Ignition Developed To Twice Original Efficiency, He Says

"Recent issues of the automobile periodicals have contained many interesting articles upon ignition," says R. C. Smith, manager of the Delco Exide service station. "Some people try to lay hard starting, weak batteries and a missing motor to ignition. Delco ignition has been developed to twice its original efficiency in order to take care of low-grade gasoline, which needs a much hotter spark."

"We have proven by a long and careful series of experiments that a correct mixture giving maximum power in the engine is very easy to fire. We have also shown that our standard ignition system supplies several times as much current as is really needed to ignite this most favorable mixture."

"A great variety of tests carried out under all possible conditions have shown that a lean mixture is more difficult to fire than a correct mixture or one slightly too rich. On a good grade of gasoline a mixture of fifteen parts air and one part gas will fire at a very equal spark, but when we get 'pop-backs' in the carburetor it is because the mixture is so lean and burns so slowly that the cylinder is filled with flame when the inlet valve opens. Then the flame ignites the mixture in the inlet head and carburetor."

"It is very evident that such a mixture is much too lean to run the car and no power can be obtained from it. When we have obtained an ignition system that will fire a mixture so lean that it 'pops back' we have done all that we can, with the ignition, toward making the engine run."

Howard Hawkinson Run Over While Coasting

Howard Hawkinson, 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hawkinson, 3415 Lafayette avenue, was run over by the Nonpareil laundry wagon Friday forenoon while he was coasting down Thirty-fourth street. One of the wheels of the wagon passed over the boy's body, but he was not fatally hurt.

The Shielding Shadow

By GEORGE BRACKETT SEITZ, Author of "The Iron Claw," Etc. Episode 14, "Absolute Black"

(Copyright, 1916, by George B. Seitz.)
(Note—The story of "The Shielding Shadow" is presented in serial form in this newspaper. There will be one serial each week, based on that week's release of the Pathé serial. The final lesson will be published next week.)

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Leontine.....Grace Darmond
Jerry.....Ralph Kellard
Ravenger.....The Mysterious
Whitey Wang, a sinister crook, crooks, butler, chauffeur, crowd.

SYNOPSIS.
Sebastian, who is trying to do away with his wife, Leontine, has stolen a mysterious mantle, a bottle of pellets and a journal from her preserver, Ravenger. With the spoils—the evident source of Ravenger's power—he has taken refuge in the house of Whitey Wang, a denizen of the underworld.

Subtitle—The home of Whitey Wang.
Scene 1—(Room in tenement on the third floor.)
Sebastian is in picture examining journal. Whitey Wang, a sinister crook in employ of Sebastian, comes in and reports to his master he has seen Ravenger coming over fence in direction of tenement house. Sebastian and Whitey move to window to look out.

Scene 2—(Back yard of tenement.)
Ravenger is reconnoitering the house. Moves toward back door. Goes in.
Subtitle—Confident of the power of the invisible mantle, Sebastian has no fear of his enemy.

Scene 3—(Room as per Scene 1).
Show foreground of Sebastian and Whitey by window. Sebastian hands over journal and pellets to Whitey.
Spoken title—"Deposit them in the safe deposit vaults of the Central Trust company."

Full set: He finishes handling over journal and pellets to Whitey and both exit into hallway.
Scene 4—(Back street in rear of tenement.)
Sebastian bending over railing, looking down. Registers he sees Ravenger coming up stairway from below. Turns to Whitey and directs him to go down the back stairway with pellets and journal.

Scene 5—(Hallway of floor below).
Ravenger coming upstairs. Looks up. Sees Sebastian peering over. Ravenger hurries in his direction. Sebastian's head disappears.
Subtitle—Sebastian relies once too often on the invisible mantle. It does not work.

Scene 6—(Room in tenement as per Scene 1).
Show foreground of Ravenger coming in doorway and stopping.
Show foreground of Sebastian half crunched down with the mantle covering him. He is quite visible. It is as though he had thrown a black cloth over himself.

Full set: Ravenger pretends that he does not see Sebastian. Looks about room, then moves over to window and looks out. Turns away from window. Thinks and exits. Sebastian triumphantly takes the cloth from off him and moves to doorway. Tries the door. Finds it locked. Is bit perturbed. Moves to window and looks out. Registers he sees Ravenger.

Scene 7—(Back street in rear of tenement).
Show diaphragmed foreshortened view of Ravenger approaching two policemen, holding them down with him, and exiting in the direction of tenement.
Scene 8—(Room in tenement as per Scene 1).
Show foreground of Sebastian by window. He tests the cloth first on one side, then on the other. The cloth does not disappear, as it has in previous episodes. He is wonder-struck and alarmed. Hastily moves to door and shakes it.

Scene 9—(Second floor hallway as per Scene 5).
Show short flash of Ravenger and two policemen coming up stairway.
Scene 10—(Room in tenement as per Scene 1).
Sebastian hears approach of Ravenger and police. Runs to window. Climbs out onto ledge as Ravenger and police enter.

Scene 11—(Outside window).
Sebastian comes out on to ledge. Looks down and registers fear. Then he looks up. Starts to climb flimsy water spout.
Scene 12—(Room in tenement as per Scene 1).
Ravenger and police rush to window. See Sebastian and all run to roof to stop him.

Subtitle—The fight on the roof.
Scene 13—(Roof of tenement).
Show close foreground of Sebastian coming up water spout on to roof.
Show foreground of policeman coming up escape to roof.
Full set: Sebastian runs in the direction of the second floor. Is intercepted by policeman. The two fight. Policeman has drawn revolver. Sebastian snatches revolver from policeman. Policeman shoots. Policeman staggers and goes off roof backwards. Sebastian gains

down, then starts to climb down the escape.
Scene 14—(Yard near bottom of the escape).
Sebastian comes down. Runs into convenient hiding place nearby. Ravenger and policeman come running into picture. Pass Sebastian's hiding place and exit. When they have gone, Sebastian exits.

Subtitle—Sebastian's wife, Leontine, whom he has endeavored to do away with, is in picture. She is excitedly telling them how she saw Sebastian escape his pursuers.
Scene 15—(Back yard of Mrs. Spielburger's house).
Foreground of Leontine in picture talking to Pat McGuire, and Mrs. Spielburger, who are apparently out of foreground. She is excitedly telling them how she saw Sebastian escape his pursuers.

Full set: Ravenger and policeman come up to Leontine. She tells them what she saw and points direction taken by Sebastian. Both run off. Leontine starts to follow, realizes who could not catch up and stops.
Scene 16—(Street nearby).
Sebastian comes out of alley and walks calmly to taxi. Gets in, giving driver directions and is driven off. As taxi leaves Ravenger and policeman come running in. See vanishing taxi and realize chase would be futile. Both in direction they came.

Subtitle—Ravenger, crestfallen over Sebastian's escape, returns to the waiting Leontine to plead with her to give up the quest to free the memory of her sweetheart and divorce her husband.
Scene 17—(Back-yard of Mrs. Spielburger's house as per Scene 15).
Leontine in picture. Ravenger comes in, crestfallen. Pleads with her as indicated above. Leontine hesitates. She is very much moved. She draws back and indicates she cannot. Ravenger seizes her in his arms and draws her to him in a close embrace. Leontine gently forces herself free. Ravenger sadly exits to continue his quest. Leontine starts to call him back, but stops. She exits.

Subtitle—Leontine recognizes the journal in the hands of a man in uniform as he is bound to the Central Trust company and calls Pat to help her recover it.
Scene 18—(Location near Ravenger's laboratory).
Show foreground of Leontine in picture. Pat runs up. Leontine points off and bids him capture the precious journal.

Full set: Whitey passing nearby. Pat rushes out and jumps on him. The two fight. Pat knocks Whitey out and grabs the journal. Hands it to Leontine. Pat takes pellets from Whitey, which he also hands to Leontine. Leontine hastens off.
Subtitle—The vision of Leontine's lost love.
Scene 19—(Leontine's room).
Leontine comes in with pellets and journal. Moves over to table. Opens journal.
Show foreground of doorway. Door opens and Jerry comes in.
Full set: Leontine turns and discovers Jerry. Is filled with wonder. He speaks.

Spoken title—"You are all life to Ravenger and the life of the living is more than that of the dead."
Continuing the scene, he finishes speaking out above and, as Leontine holds out her hands imploringly, exits out doorway through which he came. Leontine follows him.

Scene 20—(Hallway outside Leontine's study).
Leontine comes out and discovers Ravenger approaching. Hastily asks him if he has seen any one. He indicates

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