ROMANCE OF THE RECORDS

Peculiar Customs in the New Mexico of Two Centuries Ago.

QUAINT LORE IN OLD SPANISH DOCUMENTS

Manner of Granting and Conveying Lands-Carious Study in Rubricas to Delight an Antiquarian-An Ancient Love Letter Rescued.

Santa Fe, City of the Holy Faith, with a history scarcely equaled in romantic interest by that of any other city in the union, is a veritable curiosity box on a grand scale, and royal recompense in rummaging among its antiquities for a week or two. About the strangest and yet least known among its possessions are the old Spanish documents which have come down through the ages and around them hovers an atmosphere of romance and history, of conquest and adventure, that will whet the most jaded of

mental appetites. Within fifty years of the landing of Columbus at San Salvador, or just three centuries and a half ago, Spanish conquistadores had wandered north as far as Nebraska in search of the fabled seven cities of Cibola. whose inhabitants were reported to cat out of vessels of gold; and in 1605, two years before the first English settlement on the

before the first English settlement on the
Atlantic coast, these adventurous explorers
and couriers of the holy faith permanently
planted their standard at Santa Fe and
declared that place, then an Indian village,
the capital of the province of Nuevo Mexico.
Thenceforward began the accumulation of
documents of rarest form and quaintest interest. The journals of invading conquerors, the pronunciamentos of Spanish dons
who lorded it in the desert with princely
power, the grants of sections of land as big power, the grants of sections of land as bi eastern states, deeds, letters and the thousand and one papers incidental to civilized government, all with a pieus strain of religior, running through them, were gathered there in a great mass and gave a ture of the life in that strange and faraway

To the shame of American intelligence b it said that a governor appointed by the president of the United States destroyed many of these valuable records in 1870. No provision had ever been made for their proper care, and he, considering them a nuisance, decided to make a bonfire of them Fortunately he had a thrifty secretary, who suggested that they might be sold to the local merchants for use as wrapping paper. To this happy circumstance is due the pres-ervation of many documents, which were afterwards recovered.

These records seem to have been written on a linen paper. Though some of them are nearly 300 years old they are remarkably legible and well preserved. Ten years ago, when the writer first saw them, they were sea tered about a big room in the govern-mental building known as the Palace, thrown into piles as ruthlessly as so much corn. The quaint old custodian, who had come to Sunta Fe with the American army of occupation, had evidently studied these records carefully and was full of fascinating lore. They had become his hobby, and he ex-They had become his horby, and he expounded it with the earnestness of the enthusiast on the slightest show of interest. Everything was covered deep with dust, and the feet left marks rather more legible than the poet's footprints in the sands of time, but this old antiquarian exhumed a paper here and there, blew off the sediment of years in a gray ploud and told his stary. One of the most cloud and told his story. One of the most curious of these was his explanation of strange, puzzling, intricate flourishes with which every signature was embellished.

These are called rubricas, and in the old

days it was the custom for everybody to have In official documents a signature with out its proper rubrica was not considered as authoritative. On the other hand a public paper adorned with only the rubrica of an official was accepted as of as much force as though signed with his name also. Some of these rubricas are the simplest of scrolls, while others are labyrinthian affairs which could have been acquired only with much ingenuity and practice. The gray haired custodian of El Palacio compared a number of documents to show how nearly these sign manuals were duplicated.

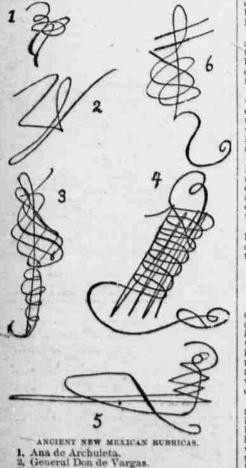
During the Mexican rule it was customary or the members of the legislature to sign the journals, but in many cases they used only their rubricas, and the records still existing show this peculiar custom. An American recently had occasion to cash a check at a bank in an interior town in old Mexico, and the cashier insisted on his putting a rubrica to his endorsement. The ting a rubrica to his endorsement. The stranger said he had none, but the banker compelled him to make a scrawl on the back of the check before it was cashed. It has been thought by some that rubricas

were adopted in the old times because many people were ignorant and unable to write their names. This theory is exploded by the fact that under the old Spanish law a per-son could have another sign for him, as will be illustrated further on. It seems most likely that the rubrica answered the purpose of the modern seal in authenticating signatures. At any rate they are a curious

Some of these old documents are stored in the territorial library at Santa Fe, and others are a part of the archive, of the United States land court established about two years ago. Among the pieces recovered from scattered places was a book containing a record of all the land grants in New Mex-ico, which has been of great service to the new court in its mission of settling the innumerable land disputes in the territory. The writer recently had occasion to browse among these relies of a romantic past, and again among them he found folded together several documents that have much of historic

associations and of fascinting quaintness.

One of them contains the signature and rubrica of Don Diego de Vargas (the rest of his name will follow later), the redoubtable Spanish conquistadore who recovered the province of Nuevo Mexico ("at his own cost," as he is always careful to declare in his public documents) after the Pueblos had appelled their expelled their cruel oppressors and kept them out for twelve years. That was just 200 years ago. This bunch of papers also flustrates the easy manner of making land grants in those ancient times, indicates the indefiniteness of such grants, shows some of the odd customs in connection with the sale of real estate, and contains a fine assortment of rubricas,



Secretary Barrada. Captain Rivas.

5. Francis Joseph de Casado.
6. Governor Mojolien.
The first paper is dated 1696, four years
after De Vargas had recaptured Santa Fa

It is a petition for a bit of ground, possibly a piece that the former owner had deserted at the time of the rebellion, sixteen years be-fore. Translated into English, it rends:

"I. And de Archuleta, widow and resident of the town of S. Fe, do appear before your excellency [De Vargas] in due tegal form and under my privilege in the premises and state that, God having been pleased to have this province conquered through you for the divine and humane sovereignty. I petitlon your excellency as the legislator thereof in the name of the king, our sovereign, whom may God preserve, and his royal name, for a tract of land that belonged to my your Concept to Associate and these through the province of th name, for a tract of land that belonged to my nunt, Gregoria de Archuleta, as there is no person possessed of a better right to ask it than I, which tract lies on the hither bank of the river at this town, between some plum trees, and is bounded by the road and is other-wise bounded by the lands of the chaplain, Lorenzo Madrid, and I trust from your high-ness that you will make you the grant to enness that you will make me the grant to en-ible me this summer to build a house and plant an acre of corn, for the said tract is no arger than that. I ask and supplicate you excellency with due submission, to be please to direct whatever be proper, and I swear before God and before the sign of the cross that this, my petition, is not made in dis-

The fighting don granted the widow's prayer in a gracious document which begins At the town of S. Fe on the first of Feb. in the year 1696, before me, Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de Leon, Gov, and C. G. [captain general] of the kingdom and prov-ince of Nuevo Mexico, restorer, conqueror

his own cost, reconqueror and founder thereof," etc. This document was signed by De Vargas with his full name and rubrica "Before me, Domingo de la Barrada, Secy. Gov. and War," whose elaborate rubrica quite over-

shadows his superior's simple flourish Seventeen years later Luis Duran, a son of Ana de Archuleta, bargained to sell this property (probably inherited from his mother) to Ensign Anton Alvarez de Castril-lon for a sum equal to \$150. On August 13, 1713, he went before Captain Juan Garciode la Riva,
high constable of the inquisition and ordinary alcalde of Santa Fe," and made a
written transfer in which he covenants that
'should suit or claim [agains, Alvarez] in
any event occur let the petition not be heard either in or out of court." Duran could not write, and in place of his signature is this ndorsement by a friend: "At the request f the vendor—Francis Joseph de Casado." Alvarez then presented a memorial to Juan gnacio Flores Mojollen, then governor and aptain general of New Mexico, who, on August 16, issued this order

"Captain Juan Garcio de la Riva, ordinary lealde of this town, will place this party in ossession of the house and lands he refers and I signed the decree with my rub-

The ensign took royal possession of the property the same day, and a document left by Riva details the manner of that pecular ceremony. It says, among other things: r ceremony. It says, among other things "I proceeded at once to the said spot, ac companied by the said ensign, and being at the place and in the presence of a concourse of people, I, said ordinary alcalde, took the said ensign by the hand and passed through the hall and over the land beloaging to the said house, and he opened and closed the door and window and shouted aloud, went outside, cast stones and plucked up weeds in sign of the possession that in the name of the king I gave to him, and he took possesion in the sign of his ownership."

In some of these , 4, rs the officials apole-rize for writing "on this common paper,

here being no stamped paper in the prov Many years ago, while General Lew Walace, the author of "Ben Hur," was governor of New Mexico, Mrs. Wallace discovered on a fragile sheet the remnants of a love letter dated "Seville, November, 1692," and ad-dressed to Antonio Eusebio de Cubero, sec-

retary of General Don Diego de Vargas. Its opening mark of affection read: "To my own true love and faithful knight, rom his Rosita de Castile."
In tender language the little Rose of Castile wrote of her father and brother, away in the wars of Algeria, and she sent a sweet song which she had just learned to sing and to play on her mandolin. She related in quaint terms how she cluded her duenna to steal out into the moonist night and down near the river, "there by the bed of sweet basil, dost remember, Eusebio caro?" And thus it ran on in the sweetest of love's en-dearments, a romance brought to light after

two centuries in the tomb of oblivion, only

to leave the interested sympathizer in doubt as to its termination. thoroughly examined, and many a strange story may be hidden among them.
In most countries they would be considered precious relies of a quaint but stirring antiquity, but New Mexico has sadly neglected them. The wonder is that so many have survived this lamentable neglect. Some time ago Prof. Bandelier, an archeologist and linguist of repute, was commissioned to and linguist of repute, was commissioned to bring order out of the chaos into which these ancient papers had fallen, but he was unable to secure pay for his labor, and after several months spent in the un-grateful task he abandoned it. Three-fourths of the people of New Mexico are of Spanish descent, and the majority of these lead a simple, patient, struggling life that would be regarded as abject poverty among the Saxon races. Living in isolated groups, often miles from a railroal, generally groups, often miles from a railroal, generally speaking and understanding only Spanish, these people have ignorance as well as in-digence for a heritage, and in the light of these facts their indifference to the value of their precious antiquities is understandable. But it is a pity, just the same.

FRED BENZINGER. ODDS AND ENDS.

The United States chewed eighty-five tons of tobacco last year and begged about half

The real estate brokers in New York City old property worth in aggregate \$45,000,000 last year Only eight of the 69,000 Frenchmen who

fought under Napoleon at Waterloo are now alive and in France. Election bets in California have been de-clared off on the ground that neither Harri-son nor Cleveland carried the state, Harrigetting one and Cleveland eight elec-

A citizen of Pittsburg has had his mother in-law arrested because she was in the habit of knocking him down, throwing paper weights at his head and indulging in like familiarities. Some men are very touchy. A bright man named Whalen, who pos

ssed a whole lot of qualities but no scru-es, went to St. Louis and "did up" the elite of that village to the tune of \$720,000 by means of nicely engraved but bogus min-

The vice of swearing is to be deprecated at all times and under all circumstances, but the recording angel might be expected to blot out the remarks of the Cook county clerk when he made out the marriage license for Miss Maud Zievierzshkowitinskis.

At St. Albans, Vt., a farmer reckiessly wasted four barrels of cider in an ineffectual effort to put out the fire which was burning up his home, but forgot that the last barrel, ich was also empaied, contained whisk His friends are trying to keep him out of the

The alcoholic old Massachusetts town of Medford, where the famous Medford rum is made, went "no license" at the recent muni-cipal election, but the voters partially atoned for their slap at the town's chief industry by electing the leading distiller to

A correspondent of the New York Sun, of late date, says, print these four lines without punctuation and no one would believe them, yet rightly punctuated they are true "Every lady in every land

Has twenty nails on each hand Five and twenty on hands and feet This is true without deceit."

One of the famous white oaks of New Jersey stands in the Presbyterian churchyard at Basking Ridge. It measures 14 feet 4 inches in circumference at 5 feet high, while the branches shade a circle of 115 feet in diameter. It has been a famous tree for more than a century, and it was, no doubt, a noble specimen in 1730, when a log circh was built on the ground where the present one now stands.

The most ecomonical youth in the whole realm of gilded society resides in St. Louis. He danced in the minuet at the big ball given by the Daughters of the Confederacy and he has rendered to the management a bill for \$5, which sum he expended for the pair of pads that filled out the calves of his silken hose. He will get his \$5, but the much-disturbed "daughters" think the price was a trifle steep for imitation veal.

After a night with the boys Yours for a clear head-Bromo-Seltzer.

MME. PATTI GIVES ADVICE

La Diva Offers Some Excellent Hints to Ambitious Singers.

SHOULD PROTECT THE VOICE WHEN YOUNG

Teachers Who Are Competent and Those Who Are Not-A Prima Donna's Honors Are Not Easily Won -Rules to Observe.

"What must I do to be an opera singer?" This is the question constantly asked of Mme. Patti-Nicolini by ambitious young women with some voice and talent, which they long to air in public. You must be a workman at your trade be

fore you can be an artist in your art," she answers, and supplements it with valuable advice in a letter recently published.

On the operatic as on the dramatic stage most young women expect to shoot like rockets straight to the zenith of the sky of success. They expect to take a few lessons in vocalization, hurry off to the dressmaker's, t some handsome gowns, rush before the otlights, and blossom out luxuriantly as footneries, and blossom out luxuriantly as Leonoras or Marguerites. They cannot be made to realize the fact that a long and ar-duous course of preparation, involving years of wearlsome study and practice, during which it is necessary to deny one's self many of life's pleasures, is absolutely essential to that really worthy and meritorious achievement, without which they cannot win even an ephemeral success, nor would achievement, without which they cannot win even an ephemeral success, nor would they be willing to undergo the labor and hardship required. They are also ignorant of that other great fact that financial suc-cess upon the stage is by no means wholly dependent upon merit, but is largely a mat-

ter of opportunity and circumstances.

To attain perfection in singing, as in almost everything else one should begin at a very early age, and it is of the utmost im-portance that one's first instructors should be the very best obtainable. Above all, the would-be prima donna should be thoroughly and correctly grounded in the radiments of her art. This can only be done by one who is a complete master of vocal training. It is a common and very serious error to think that inferior teachers are good enough for a beginner.

Early Teaching Is Important.

First impressions are always the most last-ing and bad habits and mannerisms of vocalization acquired at the outset can never be overcome. Many a promising young singer is completely ruined in this way, having for her first instructor a wholly incompetent per son. Such teachers begin at the wrong end Their one idea seems to be to teach their pupil to sing songs or operatic airs, whereas e pupil should first be taught the rudiments of music. Her voice should then be carefully and judiciously de-veloped—and particularly its weak points strengthened—by suitable vocal exercises. That done, she should render herself familiar with the vocal works of all the great masters of composition—not by having them drummed into her by her teacher as a parrot learns to say "Pretty Polly." but by industriously studying them for herself; by seeking dili-gently and patiently for the composer's meaning, singing each doubtful passage over and over apply in every secret. and over again in every variety of interpre-tation and striving most earnestly to satisfy herself as to which is most in harmony with the true spirit of the composition and the true meaning of the composer.

When at last she has arrived at what

seems a satisfactory conclusion she should listen to various renditions of the same work by skilled artists, comparing their interpre-tation of it with hers, and comparing the arguments in favor of each.

The chief aim of every vocal instructor hould be to develop and strengthen his pupil's voice, to impart to her a correct technique and to enable her to sing any com-position at sight. How much, or rather how little, of such instruction do most young women who aspire to be great singers receive?

I have said that to be a great singer one must begin young. I sang in public on the stage from my seventh to my eleventh year and carried on my doll when, to a large audience, I made my first appearance at the former age, singing "Ah! non giange"— the finale of the third act of "La Somnam-bula"—in a concert at Niblo's garden, New York, December 3, 1851. After I had passed my eleventh or tweifth birthday I did not again sing on the stage till after I had com pleted my fifteenth year, and all those inter vening years I devoted most faithfully to constant, unremitting study and practice. It was the night of the 24th of November, 1859, when I had passed my fifteenth birthday, that I made my debut in opera at the Academy of Music in New York, singing the title role in Lucia di Lammermoor.

Early Singing Not Injurious. It is thought by some that it is injurious to develop the voice at so early an age, but I do not think so, provided due care is taken not to strain or overtask it. To sing in the open air, to sing too loudly, or to sing notes that are too high for the easy range of the voice is ruinous to it, especially if done while it is growing and developing. All of these injurious practices should be most carefully avoided.

How well I remember the night when I made my first apdearance an any stage as a child of 7 years. I can remember the dress I wore—a white silk with but little trim-ming. The ovation I received from the audience was one of the greatest and most gratifying with which I have ever been favored, though one I shall always remem-ber as a companion to it was tendered to me at Naples some years ago, the last night of one of my engagements in that city. The warm hearted, gener-ous Neapolitans literally covered the stage with flowers. Not only was I presented with large and beautiful floral designs, but small bunches of flowers and even single ones were showered upon me. At first I tried to per-sonally receive all the elaborate designs that were handed up over the footlights, but the sk soon became an impossible one. leader of the orchestra was almost entombed in flowers, and the front of the stage was a perfect bank of them. Finally the stage hands had to clear the loose flowers with

I am far from being the only instance of a great singer who made her debut in child hood. Albani was a mere child when she sang difficult arias at concerts, and she made her operatic debut before completing her

fifteenth year.
Having developed a voice, the the next thing of importance is to preserve it. There is nothing that will spoil it or wear it out more quickly than a use which by being excessive becomes abuse. Twice a week, or three times at most, if the singer be in perfect health, is quite as often as one should sing in opera if she desires long to retain the pristine freshness and power of her voice. Those prima donnas and tenors who sing six nights and two matinees a week had better "make hay while the sun shines," for no vocal organs can long withstand so severe

Nervousness, worry and trouble are great foes to the singing voice. These should be carefully avoided. It follows, therefore, as a natural consequence that a singer should have an abundance of rest. As her profes-sion keeps her up till quite a date hour she must not try to be an early riser. She must sleep late in the morning, or sufficiently late to secure nine or ten hours of rest. She must learn that sleeping in the day time can be made just as refreshing and beneficial as sleeping at night if one only knows how to do it to the best advantage. The point is to have your room made as dark by heavy shutters and curtains and to have a quiet as pro found as you could have it at night. Insuffi-cient sleep will soon injure the nervous sys-

tem, and through it the voice. Before going on the stage to sing it is an excellent practice to gargle the throat with some soothing, mildy astringent lotion. I often do this before going on to attempt any remarkable fight of melody.

There is no particular diet that is of spe-

cial advantage to a singer, but to retain her voice in perfect condition she should have perfect health, and should therefore avoid all indigestible or otherwise deleterious food. Alcoholic stimulants of any kind tend abstained from. Even light wines are no exception to this rule. Most people are familiar with the hearse voice of the hard drinker, and it is often sald of such an individual that he has "burned his throat out with drink." Even a moderate use of alcohol may there-fore tend to make the voice husky. If from sickness or other cause alcoholic stimulus should be imperatively needed a very little whisky, largely diluted with water, is the way in which the singer may take it with the least chance of injury to the throat. Soup is good food for a singer. It is a very concentrated forming hourishment and is very digestible. Purphaps, too, as Silas-Wegg—that amusing character of Dickens in "Our Mutual Eriend"—would say, "It mellers the organ." mellers the organ.

Take Pleiny of Exercise. Of all the various forms of physical exer-

cise. I think walking is the form most bene-ficial to a singer. Maderate billiard playing may also be good, because it involves a great may also be good, because it involves a great deal of walking. In, playing billiards for an hour or two one will walk several miles without the slightest consciousness of effort or feeling of fatigue, a fact due to the mind being so pleasantly absorbed by the game. Some anatomist has said that there are only two implements which bring into play every muscle in the body—the spade and the billiard cue.

Above all, the singer who wishes to Above all, the singer who wishes to preserve her voice must be especially careful to avoid taking cold, and to refrain from singing after she has done so. When going out for a walk or drive in damp, cold weather, she must be careful to have her throat well protected. For this purpose a silk scarf is best. A handkerchief held over the mouth is a wise precaution to prevent the cold, damp air from reaching the larynx. The feet and legs should be restreted with overshoes and legs should be protected with overshoe

There are two vulnerable points which There are two vulnerable points which most people entirely neglect to guard. I mean the little openings through which the ears receive sound. Physicians tell us that there is a direct connection, known as the custachian tube, between the ear and the throat, and colu air entering the ear may thus readily affect the laryns. To prevent this it is well for a singer to leave here are this it is well for a singer to keep her ears stuffed with small pieces of cotton when out of doors in cold weather. This is a wife pre-caution for everybody to 'ake. If it were generally adopted there would be no more cases of those inflammations of the ear which

are so distressing and so common.

Great singers are often severely blamed for "disappointing the public," and it is a popular notion that they are never really indisposed when it is announced that they indisposed when it is announced that they are, and that they only pretend to frem some motive of jealousy, pique or self-interest. This is a great mistake. Singers are quite as mortal and quite as subject to all the ills that flesh is heir to as other people are, and when a great singer, suffering from a severe cold and hoarseness, must choose between college of the middle of t lisappointing the public" and permanently quring her voice, perhaps, can she be amed for choosing the forms ralternative

The young woman who is ambitious to be-ome a really great singer does well to go abroad to study. One of the best spring teachers in all the world—I know of **n** ne better—is Mme. Marchesi of Paris, the vocal trainer of Gerster and Trebelli. There are also some excellent teachers in Milan. In singing, as in everything else, it is prac-tice that makes perfect. Those who wish to be great singers must practice untiringly.

Hard work is the principal factor of all artistic success. Genius and voice count for little without it. Thomas Moore, the great Irish poet, has truly said, in his life of Richard Brinstey Sheridan, "Labor is the father of all the great works in this world, whether in literature or stone beater or accounting." in literature or stone, poetry or pyramids," and it applies with peculiar force to great and it applies with peculiar force to great achievements as a singer. Young women with operatic aspirations come to my performances and, after they have heard me, exclaim: "How easily Mme. Patti sings! It is no trouble to be a great prima donna if the gift of it is born in one." Ah, they do not know the weary hours I spent in study and practice of the most a duous character, and at an age, too, when other girls were and at an age, too, when othe; girls were thinking only of dolfs and bonbons. I tell you there is no royal road to becoming

ELECTRIC NOTES.

The electric sleigh is announced. The latest whaleback steamer Pillsbury is ighted throughout by electricity. Electric cloth cutters are one of the latest velties on the market.

The patent office has recently granted a number of patents for magnetic ore sepa-rators and also several for printing telegraph

Prof. L. F. Blake of the University of Kansas says that he considers lightning rods for buildings in cities, except high struct-ures, altogether unnecessary. An electrically controlled machine which will effectively stamp 30,000 letters in an hour is one of the interesting inventions that has been adopted in the Postoffice depart-

ment. A number of small-electric launches are to be sent to the World's fair to be used for small excursion parties. The motive power will be supplied by means of storage

A carriage telephone is a recent invention It is a speaking tube of rubber wound with silk and permits the occupant of a closed carriage to speak with the driver without carriage to speak with the driver w thrusting the head out of the window.

The electric arc lamp is destined to replace the calcium or oxyhydrogen light for optical projections and theatrical uses. Its brilliancy, steadiness, whiteness and fixedness are superior to those of the lime light. An electrically propelled invalid's chair has been brought out. At one side of the seat is a lever connecting with a resistance box for controlling the single reduction slow-

speed motor. Current is supplied from storage batteries placed under the sext An electrician of St. Louis claims that by coating the carbons used in arc lamps with copper of about the same thickness as that

usually employed and then with a heavier coating of zinc the carbons can be made to burn nearly twice as long as with merely the copper covering. Electricity is to become a great factor in prolonging human life. It has been discov-ered that ozone when manufactured and introduced into air by the electrical process tends to give the air healthful qualities by exterminating all the disease germs and

imerobes it may contain. The fact is now placed beyond question that both the flower and the kitchen gardener have secured in the electric light a eans of largely increasing the possibilities plant culture. Prof. L. H. Bailey, in his of plant culture: Prof. L. H. Bailey, in his report to the Cornell university, formally establishes the commercial value of electro-culture for certain winter crops, and espe-

cially for lettuce. One of the prominent manufacturers of electric heaters advertises electric pressing irons, polishing and smoothing irons and hat irons, cooking utensils of all kinds, including house and hotel broilers, paneake griddles, baking ovens, skillets and spiders for frying and soldering irons, embossing plates sealing-wax heaters, curling tongs, glue pots, disk heaters, house and office and car heat-

In some recent experiments in the light ing of large areas from a balloon projectors of 5,000-candle power were used, and when these were carried to the height of 2,000 feet the rays of the electric light covered a sur-face of about 1,600 feet diameter, in spite of a thick mist. Even at a height of 500 feet a luminous ray could be projected which showed every object within its focus distinctly at the distance of three-quarters of a

An electric generator weighing 33,000 pounds is to be installed in a railway power-house in Ottawa, Canada. It is to furnish current to heat the entire premises, as well as help operate the trolley road, and is the largest generator ever taken into Canada. The powerhouse will be the first building in that country ever heated the country. that country ever beated throughout by electricity, and probably the first power station heated in this manner in the world. It is reported that a Buffalo man has in vented an instrument which he calls the "telephotus." It is designed for communication between vessels at sea, for lighthouses, lightships and for general employment in the United States signal service. The apparatus consists of 106 incandescent lamps, which are operated by a keyboard something on the principal of a typewrier. A code of signals founded on the Morse telegraph alphabet is used, and experiments have shown that signals can be read for a dis-

tance of fifteen miles. An English electrical paper is responsible for the statement that the nickel in-the-slot principle is to be applied to the production of electrical energy. Hitherto the public has fed the automatic machine with coins in return for value. In the latest plan the process has been reversed. The public is now to re-ceive money instead of paying it. To the person who turns a crank 100 times the machine will deliver up 2 cents. The crank is connected with a dynamo, and the 100 revoutions of the handle manufactures a quan tity of electrical energy which is eventually to be retailed by the owners of the machine

for purposes of illumination or power. The announcement was recently made that a tool had been invented whereby sculptors and others into whose occupation the carving of marble, stone or granite entered largely could in future dispense with slow.

and laborious handwork and avail them selves in a most thorough and satisfactory way of the application of electricity to their calling. The device weighs about six pounds and is provided with a plunger, the rapidity of whose stroke is regulated by a button on the side of the tool. The stroke can be made to vary from one-eighth of an inch to one inch, at a speed varying from 800 to 800 strokes per minute.

The manufacture of electric hand lamps must now be numbered among modern electrical industries, A small storage battery is used, the active material of which is lithanode, a substance which is likely to be largely used for such purposes. One special form is made with a five-cell battery, and is much in request by lecturers, photographers and others who desire to project the light on a paper or other object and at the same time shield their own eyes. Another form is a special "pocket" battery of the two-cell type. This handy little lamp will give a good light for a period of four hours with one charge, and is so light and compact that it will go comfortably into the coat pocket and can be turned on at a moment's notice. These lamps, made in various grades of strength, according to the purposes for which they are intended, are now being used by policemen and street car conductors. The manufacture of electric hand lamps and street car conductors.

The Applegate lamp on exhibition in THE BEE building last fall has reached a state of perfection and is ready to be manufactured in large quantities. The lava head that has so prominently been identified with the Applegate lamp has been discarded and an entirely different material adopted, which has led to a successful lamp and it is now to enter the field as a competitor of the great combine. The Applegate lamp, as it stands today, en-tirely evades the Edison patents as well as possesings numerous advantages over all possessings numerous advantages over all other lamps. The rapid strides made by the combine in closing up all lamp factories makes the Applegate lamp the more valuable. Factories thus suffering the edict can save themselves from being forced out of business by a monopoly by using the only lamp on which Edison has no claim. A considerable business is anticipated in royalties in this direction. The demand for incandescent lamps throughout the United States is ent lamps throughout the United States is creasing at the rate of 50,000 menthly. The output last year was 7,500,000 Edison general electric is given a monopoly of the business by the supreme court of the United States, as no lamp, excepting the Applegate, evades Edison's patents, consequently the Edison company will be kept busy supplying the demand. No one factory can do this, and it is to be presumed that the policy of the Edison General company will not be backward in demanding a liberal roy olty from those factories who continue in the business. The Applegate company proposes to come to the rescue of those unfortunates, and protect them from oppression at the hands of monopoly.

Depends on the Boy. A boy one day last week called on a Jeffer-

son avenue merchant concerning a piace, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I want an office boy," he said in reply, "if I can get the right kind of a one. Do you want a job!"

"Yes, sir," responded the boy, "but before I take it I'd like to know if there is any chance of promotion." "Well," said the merchant thoughtfully,
"that depends on the boy. The last one we
had here owned the whole place before he
had been with us sixty days."



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