dia neter of the box.

MILLIONS PETERS OUT

Out of a Plot.

of a Shallow Con-Ramifications spiracy Extending from Wyoming and Colorado to the Shores of Lake Champlain.

Details of the collapse of a conspiracy hold up the estate of the late Jay Gould for a large sum of money filled columns of New York papers for a week past. During the last two years mention was frequently made of the claim of Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell of Rouse's Point, N. Y., to dower right in the Gould estate. The case was taken into the courts of New York and eminent lawyers. John Angell \$10, but that weren't given to scarce any other line of investigation can be were employed on both sides. Volumes of me. testimony had been taken by commission bearing on the early life of Jay Gould, but Just as the case was to be called in court of the one of two things. You were married to and that she never was married to you know some woman who was married to you know some who was married to you know some whom who was married to you know some whom

Jay Gould, as claimed by her lawyers. A brief synopsis will serve to enlighten the many who have been too busy to follow in all its details this famous case which had its starting point in a little village on the shores of Lake Champlain.

Into this peaceful community about two years and a half ago came a woman calling herself Mrs. Cody, spoken of by all as that "detective women," by many as the divorced wife of a well known actor. She was looking for a woman called Sarah Anne Browne. Now there were many Brownes living in that section of the country, and it was hard locate that particular Sarah Anne. Finally, she discovered traces of a certain Mary Brown, who had in her youth been known as Sarah Anne Brown, and who was then the wife of John Angell. Mrs. Cody proved to her perfect satisfaction that Mary Brown Angell and Sarah Anne Browne were one and the same person, and so she went to see John Angell's wife, and that was the

beginning of the conspiracy.

Mrs. Cody declared that she had authentic proofs which went to show that Mrs. Angell, when she was a girl between 15 and 16 years of age, had married a certain Jason Gould, who had been surveying in that part of the country at that time, that she had had a child by him and that he had deserted her a few months after they had been married. Jason Gould, the poor boy of 17, an apprentice to a surveyor, and the Millionaire Jay Gould were proved to be one and the same person. Therefore, if Mrs. Angell had married Jason Gould she was the widow of Jay Gould, who had been a bigamist, and his children, therefore, illegitimate. These possibilities opened out a vista of vast wealth to shared among the conspirators, and Mrs Cody set to work to gather up her threads. How well she has gathered them up any

one who has followed the case knows. She found the minister who had married them. she recovered a copy of the destroyed certifi-cate of marriage, she found men and women who remembered Jason Gould, remembered him marrying Sarah Anne Brown, and even one man in Canada, about eight miles across the line, who made affidavit that he had up as best man with Jason Gould when he had married Sarah Anne Brown. STARTS THE BALL ROLLING.

When these threads were all gathered up Mrs. Cody was ready to start the machinery and lawyers are retained on behalf of Mrs Angell, Amasa J. Parker and Amana J. Parker, jr., of Albany and Lawyer Steam of Rouse's Point attended to her side of the case. The little but on the Champlain road became a Mecca for these learned men of the law, and the woman who hired them, who knew neither how to read or write, who had never been twenty-five miles from her native place, except once when she had

relative of Jay Gould's residence in that part of the country. He had a contract with the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroad. which runs to Rouse's Point; also with the New York & Canadian railroad and the Vermont Central, which traverses the same region. Rouse's Point in 1853 was a small willage, and young Gould did not fail to at-He was then small in stature, rather slender, of dark complexion full of Napoleonic energy and with a shrewd knowing manner. He was thoroughly such a rural community, and always on the lookout for profitable projects or chances of advancement. He mixed freely with the inhabitants, picking up information and extending his knowledge of topogcaphy and of human nature.

It is thue, it is believed by the majority townspeople, those who assert that Mrs. Angell was married to the young our veyor, that he met Sarah Anne Brown, then a young and pretty girl barely 15 years of one of a numerous family without means of education, whose father was a man of ungovernable temper, frequently given to

In an interview published some two years ago, Mrs. Angell is quoted as saying: "The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Cloyton, at Champlain, in the little parlor of his house. Mr. Gould had taken no witnesses along, and when it was necessary to secure a witness, a servant employed by Mr. Clayton was called in.'

The missing certificate is explained by Mr. Angell, the 80-year-old husband of the now famous claimant, as follows: "Rev. Dr. Clayton (which, by the way,

not the name of the minister who was in charge of the Presbyterian church at the -his came was Leighton), is alive today and is now tiving in Pennsylvania. Several letters have been received from him, and during the last few days he has written that is making a thorough search among his papers for his private memorandum of the ceremony which he then performed." MRS. ANGELL OWNS UP.

A reporter of the New York Herald who visited the home of Mrs. Angell describes her as a "large woman, having lost her figure, as she puts it herself. She is about 60 years of age. Her face is full and round. complexion good, her hair gray; her eyes not large, but frank, have a peculiar fashior of half closing when she becomes excited over anything she is telling you, and her mouth, which has lost any beauty it form-erly possessed, as she has but a few teeth remaining, has a very sweet expression about it. She has been, in her day, a good locking, pretty, country girl and matron.

In reply to the reporter's direct question put to her two or three times in the course of that afternoon: ever marry Jay Gould?" she inwariably replied:

I ain' never said I married Jay Gould." In a little while her husband came in. He to a very old man. He told the reporter he was over 80, and he joined in the conversation. He said he did not know who she

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Patr. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CONFESSION OF AN ANGELL had married; she had never told him. kept repeating she was married "all right, in 1853, at the church in Champlain." I found there was nothing more to get out of her; she seemed mistrustful of every one. She fe't she had been sold out by the lawyers, Mrs. Cody and her daughter. She cannot read or write, has never been in Albany or Montreal, never twenty-five miles away from home, except once, twenty years ago, when she had journeyed to Caldwell, Mo., eee a relative who was living there at

that time. When asked how she ever came to star he suit, and whether she had ever received

any money she said: The old woman, Mrs. Cody, kept coming and coming, and she knew a lot, too. She knew just erough of the truth for her to be mischivous. You see, Mrs. Cody said if I would say I married Jay Gould and eign some papers—but I ain't said nothing, have I? I ain't under oath, anyhow. Well, she said, I would not have to spend a cent, and the case would be tried and I would get a lot of money, and I could buy a new house

"Will you really tell me the truth, Mrs. Angell?" the reporter asked her finally. "You know something which you have not told yet. him, and you could make trouble anyway. Is not that so?'

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

"Well," she said, coming up close to the reporter and looked down into his eyes, shaking her head and half closing her eyes, partly whispering her great secret "I never was married to Jay Gould. No, I married a man named Derusse, in Champlain in 1853, and a fine bit of a man be was, too. He came from Europe, and he came near having five millions, and that's the way Mrs. Cody got mixed up. Yes, Mrs. Plerce is my own child, from Derusse. She is my

daughter. My sister is only six or seven years older than my daughter. No. Derusse was not home when the child was born; he came home two or three days afterward. Then, if I had been married to Jay Gould, how could I have married John Angell while he lived? What kind of a Angell while he lived? What kind woman do they take me for, anyway? 3'Yes, I think I saw Gould once or t when I was a young girl and he was look-ing round these parts. Well, how about my daughter? Just this way. I never had any education and I made up my mind she should have learning and be brought up as lady. After her father died I gave her to a family by the name of Morton, living in Ridgeway, Canada, and they brought her

up as Mary Jane Morton, and she is mar-ried to a very good man and well-to-do, and living out in Wyoming."

"No," she said in conclusion, "I never married Jay Gould. You tell George or Helen Gould to come and see me and I will portantly of a small boiler and a large conclusion.

"Reference of the control of the c explain everything, and then this will die

RAKING UP FAMILY HISTORY. Ex-Judge Dillon, counsel for the Goulds, says that in view of the fact that the mother and sister of Mrs. Angell had given testi-mony showing the alleged marriage to Jay mony showing the alleged marriage to Jay Gould never took place, and in view of the confession of Mrs. Angell that she never was married to Jay Gould and never spoke to him, and the consequent collapse of the case, it seemed to him not necessary to make any detailed statement of the ovidence in the tark in above. We marked to fill with water a storage tark in the content of the ovidence in the tark in above. bold attempt to establish Mrs. Angell as the first wife of Jay Gould.

"There was filed on May 20, 1896," he said, "in the name of Sarah Anne Angeil, a suit against the heirs of Jay Gould for dower. In the complaint she alleged that on April 16, 1853, she was married in Champlain, N. to Mr. Gould,

"The first that was heard of this claim was letter from a Mrs. Pierce of Wyoming, the alleged daughter of Mrs. Angell, in which she claimed that her mother was married to Mr. Gould on May 15, 1853, by a Methodist preacher named J. Hanna, and that she had a certificate to that effect. The same claim Journeyed to Missouri, was the queen bee around whom they all buzzed.

By piecemeal, from old inhabitants only too willing to give all the information they could abandoned and the marriage was alleged in a certificate to that effect. The same claim to be simplified very much. As it is, multiple that the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Hanna in May, 1853, was made by her husband. This claim was afterward abandoned and the marriage was alleged in reflectors which travels around slowly on a have been made in Champlain on April 16, 1853, by Rev. Nathan Leighton, a Presbyterian minister of Champlain, at that time.

"In consequence of the institution of this suit a careful scrutiny was made into the carly life of Mr. Gould and the fact was stablished that Jay Gould never was in the northern part of this state till long after 1855. In January, 1863, he was married to Miss Miller in New York City, and down to the time of his death in December, 1892. and for several years afterward, no claim was ever made by Mrs. Angell that she had en married to Mr. Gould.

"The mere fact," said Mr. Dillon, in con huslon, "that Mrs. Angell at no time made any claim to have been married to Mr. Gould until long after his death, and forty-four years after the alleged marriage, is sufficient to stamp the claim as fraudulent. The rea onspirators in this case ought to be and oubtless will be criminally prosecuted." David D. Duncan, associate counsel with

ormer Judge Dillon, is of the opinion that five or six persons are interested in the olot, or, as he put it, a small syndicate was formed for the purpose of conducting the uit as a speculation.

"I am convinced." said Mr. Duncan, "that money was supplied to Mrs. Cody by a oman, and I will know her name in a day r two. Mrs. Cody is living in Denver and until recently her address was 2343 Champa I am leanning all about her and have street. the testimony of several persons that they would question her veracity."

Usual Consistency. Chicago Post: "It was simply awful," she explained to her best friend. "I don't believe

can ever meet him again without blush-"Tell me about it," urged the best friend.

"Why, I was lying in the hammock and he was sitting near me on a campatool. I was so interested in conversation that I never noticed that the wind had raised my skirt about an inch above my ankle. I never was

so mortified in all my life."
"Naturally," said the best friend.
Then they dismissed the disagreeable subtheir minds and merelly scampered along the beach in skirts that ended at least two inches above the knee, while a large number of men looked on.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best saive in the world for cuts, ruises, sores, ulcers, sait rheum, fever sores etter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin cruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Force of Habit. Washington Star: "Did you speak to the ather of the girl you wish to marry?" said

one young man.
"Yes," replied the other.

"Did he give you any encouragement?" "He seemed to think he did. He is a collition and has been haunted by conpolitician and his been haunted by constituents ever since election. When I told
him the ambition of my life, he said very
gravely that it was seldom anybody secured
exactly what he desired; he couldn't see his
way clear to making me the groom at his
daughter's wedding, but he'd see what he
could do about getting me the place of best
man."

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. On Sunday, September 12, the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry, will make the

ollowing changes in the train time between Omaha and Chicago: Train No. 4, "Chicago Limited," now leaving Omaha at 6:35 p. m. and arriving at Chicago at 9:25 a. m., will leave Omaha at 5:45 p. m. and arrive at Chicago at 8:15-

Train No. 3, "Omaha-Chicago Express, now leaving Chicago at 10:25 p. m. and ar-riving at Omaha at 3:25 p. m., will leave Chicago at 10:00 p. m. and arrive at Omaha

F. A. NASH, Gen'l Western Agent. DIED.

BEAN-Mrs. Ruth E., died at Wymore, Neb., September 5th, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. N. Kauffman, Funeral services in this city Saturday, September 11th, at 2 n. m. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. O. Shane, No. 2530 Cali-fornia street.

PUTTING THE SUN TO WORK

Recent Devices to Utilize Solar Heat for Running Machinery.

Solar Heaters, Solar Cookers and Solar Engines of

Various Kinds_Printing a

Paper by Sun's Rays. Yankee inventors are busily engaged in trying to find some way of using the sun's rays for running machinery. Already they for solar cookers, solar heaters and solar save 25 per cent of fuel.

scarce any other line of investigation can be

said to tempt pursuit more invitingly. It is not as if no practical steps had never been taken toward the utilization of this vast and inexhaustible fund of energy. Many complished, writes a Washington correspondran the press; the distillation of salt water in large quantities, and even the manufacture of coffee and cider. Various kinds of small motors have been driven by using solar heat to raise the temperature of water, of alcohol, of soda solutions and of air. Solar en-gines are sometimes employed for working pumps, and a small locomotive is said to have been run across a desert by no other agency. Ericsson is not the only great inventive genius who has devoted attention to building machines for the sun to drive.

The lightning is harnessed for mechanical ses; why not, then, the rays of the sun Anybody whose skin has suffered from the burning heat of that orb is easily able to realize that its rays are capable, when concentrated only fourfold or fivefold, of boil-ing water violently or of generating steam abundantly. Obviously, the heat, always convertible into power, is plentiful enough ven in a small space. It has been reckoned by M. Mouchon, an eminent French scientist that it is practicable to boil two pints of water and keep it boiling with the rays that fall upon 11/2 square yards of surface. One square yard of sunshine represents one horse-power. The problem, accordingly, is merely to concentrate the rays.

GENERATING STEAM, cave mirror. A familiar contrivance, called a "hellostat," run by clockwork, moves the mirror with the sun so as to keep its focus always on the boiler. The rays concentrated at this focus heat the boiler and gen erate steam, which drives an engine. complete, perhaps, is a machine devised by

energy is used to fill with water a storage tank up above. When the sun goes behind a detailed statement of the evidence in the case, which was nothing less than an audacious attempt to extert money, but he briefly reviewed the main features of the briefly reviewed the main features of the task. Thus, there is no pause in the An Englishman named Clark has produced

a contrivance which ought to be of use on the Klondike, being designed to reduce and disintegrate ores. It is a gigantic lens of glass, hollow and filled with distilled water, as to be free from imperfections great is its size that gold ores are melted beneath its tremendous focus. The trouble bout lenses, however, is that they are exceedingly costly. If they could be made of large size and at a comparatively small price, the problem of solar mechanics would be simplified very much. As it is, multiple reflectors are commonly used instead. For focused upon the boilers. The steam thus generated goes to the engine which runs the apparatus.

A SOLAR STOVE. Mr. Calver has also invented what he calls "solar stove," for domestic use. It is a box of iron inside of a box of wood, with an air space between. In connection with the apparatus are several doors or slides, which are reflectors. The contrivance being placed in the sun, the reflectors throw the ducting wood keeps it from being carried off. When the "stove" is hot enough it is taken indoors and utilized as a heater until gets cold. Another strictly household conrivance is a sun machine for heating water is a big glass box, to be placed on the oof of a dwelling and contains several glass anks which are to be filled with water The sun heats the water in the tank and i drawn off as required for bathing, laun

dry and other purposes.

Ebenezer Sperry, of Chicago, has patented a very interesting "solar cooker." Beneath a large frame of glass is a sheet of metal painted black, so as to absorb heat. It is a fact open to sraybody's observation that the reat carried through glass by the sun's rays does not escape easily; hence, for example the high temperature under a "cold frame" in winter. Thus it comes about that such heat is generated in this apparatus as to boil water and generate steam, the latter passing into a cooking chamber above and prepar ing the most elaborate dinner. E. S. Morse of Salem, Mass., has a scheme for warming buildings. It consists of panels of glass ar ranged somewhat like window blinds out side of the windows. Inside of the glass are blackened plates of metal, to absorb the heat, which flows into the house.

SOME CURIOSITIES. Luther W. Allingham of Los Angeles has built a solar machine for generating steam, heating water, drying fruit and other purposes. A car carrying reflectors moves around a fixed point, on which the rays are At the fixed point is a boiler. One of the freaks in this line is credited to William M. Storm of New York City. He prorays entering the cylinder and reflected back, complaining witness failed to appear, the piston is supposed to be driven to and finally an attachment was issued for fro. Another curiosity is the invention of a Deputy Sheriff Balley went to Miss Mitchell's Frenchman named Tellier. His idea is to home, but was unable to find her, so reported make a building with a double roof—one roof to the court. nake a building with a double root—one root of glass and the other of metal, the latter derig beneath. The heat gathered between being beneath. The heat gathered between Deputy Bailey went, and was told that Miss provents are not at home. the roots evaporates ammonia, the expansion of which works an engine. The ammonia may be condensed and re-used indefinitely, umping it back and back over the roof.

M. Mouchon is said to have constructed a of distilling water in regions where a supply for drinking cannot be easily obtained. The apparatus is portable, being carried on the back of a man without trouble. It will distill two and a half quarts an hour, or two gallons a day—enough to supply six or eight men. In Egypt, India and certain other parts of the world campaigning is rendered much. the world campaigning is rendered much more difficult by lack of drinking water, and a contrivance of this sort is likely to be of the utmost value, furnishing the essential fluid in a healthful state and enabling the soldiers to cook their food rapidly. I some countries it is out of the question to get good drinking water. In Aden, for example

the sun always shines and all water for Chetlain drinking has to be distilled. "Woul EXPERIMENTS IN ALGIERS. Elaborate experiments with solar engines ave been made by the French in Algeria where the sun shines at all times, and with great power. The best apparatus was found to be a simple arrangement of boller and concave mirror, the steam generated being ondensed in a coiled tube surrounded by This was for distilling water merely n India a inventor named Adams has brained some very interesting results with machines of his own contrivance. One of these is a cooking box, made of wood and lined with reflecting mirrors. At the bot tom of the box is a small copper boiler, covered with glass to retain the heat of the ays concentrated by mirrors upon the boiler in this contrivance any sort of food may be quickly cooked. If the steam is re-

including meats. The heat may be augmented indefinitely d by increasing the

Mr. Adams accomplish some extraordinary things by arranging enterors on the method which Archimedes is said to have employed for the purpose of setting fire to the Roman fleet when the latter was blockading the City of Syracuse. He managed to get a focus at a distance of twenty feet, obtaining YANKEE INVENTORS an enormously high temperature. At the distance mentioned he was able to ignite wood instantly, and even to boil mercury at 644 degrees Fahrenheit or thereabout. He boiled nine gallons of water in thirty minutes, evaporating four gallons of it. He claimed that with 500 mirrors he could produce a temperature of 7,600 degrees. There was no limit to the number of mirrors and none to the intensity of heat obtainable to the force of steam generated. apparatus cost pext to nothing and was almost everlasting. Clouds might interfere with its usefulness at times, but, employed have taken out a large number of patents as an auxiliary to ordinary boilers it would

PRINTING BY SOLAR HEAT. The printing press already referred was run at a fete at the Tulleries, in 1882, apparatus for the concentration and utilization of the sun's heat being placed on exhibition. It consisted of a great reflector-a hollow cone ten feet long, which concentrated the rays of the sun upon boiler. The steam from the boller actuated an engine, which ran the press and printed a little newspaper set up for the occasion and called the Sollel Journal. During the last century, by the way an enormous lens ent of the Globe-Democrat—such as the was made in France. All the heat falling printing of a newspaper by sun's rays, which upon it was concentrated on a smaller lens and so on until iron and gold were molten and ran like melted butter. At about the same time a "burning glass" of huge size was made in England for the emperor of China. It was three feet in diameter. emperor, however, suspected that it was magical, and so had it buried.

The action of the sun on the atmosphere of the earth may be considered as the operation of a solar machine, the result being movements of the air-i. e., wind. Thus every windmill is worked by the sun in reality, though indirectly. Prof. Cleveland Abbo of the weather bureau, says that solar pumps could undoubtedly be used for irrigation and for other purposes, but wind-mills are much cheaper. This newspaper is printed by sunbeams which fell upon the earth every so many centuries before man was first born. The paper on which these words are marked was made from material grown by the sun. With a little trouble taken in calculating, the amount of solar radiation expended in turning out today's edition of the Globe-Democrat could stated with approximate accuracy.

It is reckoned that the heat of the sun would sufficiently warm and illume 2,000,-000,000 globes as big as our earth. The solar orbs shrink in diameter at the rate ten inches per diem. It will be 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 years before there is any preceptible diminishment of its radiation. Eventually of course, it must become dead and cold like

SCHOOL IS HERE.

Your Boy and Girl, Are They Well

Fixed for Shoes! The child's foot needs especial care during school age. The foot is constantly a but if it is improperly fitted much The foot is constantly growing, We have taken such great may tesult. psins in fitting children that the great ma-jority of school shoes worn in Omaha come from our store. There is more than the satisfaction of knowing that the foot is fitted right. There is the lasting quality of the shoe. If it fits well it lasts longer. Then there's the price. School shoes are ot sold for less than ours; not if they are

Child's heavy kid button, for rough wear, Child's fine kid button and lace, 5 to 8 \$1.25. Child's heavy box calf, very durable, 5 to 8

\$1.25. Child's satin-calf button, A. S. T. tip, 8 to Child's kangaroo calf button and lace, the very best to be found anywhere, 8 to 11, \$1,25. Child's box calf, button and lace, 8 to 11,

Child's heavy kid, button and lace, plump vamp and extension soles, 8 to 11, \$1.25. Misses' heavy kid lace, splendid value, all solid, 11 to 2, \$1.25.

shoe sold last year for \$1.50, this season's Misses' heavy kld, button, lace, extension sole, fair stitch, 12 to 2, \$1.50. Misses' kangaroo calf, lace and button, ex-

tension sole, a very strong, hard-wearing shoe, 12 to 2, \$1.50. Misses' box calf, lace, coin toe, a splendid rough weather shoe, sizes 12 to 2, \$2.00.

Misses' fine kid in button and lace, patent ip, coin toe, extension sole, our leader, 12 to Little gent's calf lace, coin toe, sizes 9 to 13, \$1.50 Little gent's box calf lace, new coin toe,

to 13, \$1.75. Youth's box calf, Rough and Ready, 11 to \$2.00. Boy's, same as above, sizes 21/2 to 6, \$2.25 T. P. CARTWRIGHT & CO.

16th and Douglas.

SHE HAD A ROLL.

Shook a Few Thousand Under the

Miss Elizabeth Mitchell's cool and matter of-fact display of wealth in Judge Chetlain's court Friday nearly took away the breath of the court officials, relates the New York Journal. She tossed ten \$100 bills on Clerk Sterling's desk as a guaranty that she would be in court on Monday morning, and then she stowed away another \$1,000 in currency in her purse for emergencies.
"I wouldn't spend three days in jail fo

\$5,000, and I can produce that sum if necessary." remarked Miss Mitchell quietly, she showed \$3,000 worth of diamonds to Clerk When the recognizance had been signe

Miss Mitchell drew from her belt a diamond studded gold watch, noted the time, nodded to the clerk and swept out of the court roon At the entrance to the building she entered a carriage and was driven oway. The July grand jury indicted Charles is Johnson and William Davis, both colored, o Johnson and William Davis, both colored, evidence furnished by Elizabeth Mitchell.

liam M. Storm of New York City. He pro-poses to construct a sun engine with lenses of two valiess containing jewelry and cloth-of glass in the cylinder heads and reflectors ing valued at \$50. Three times the case was the piston. Thus, by the action of the put on the call for trial and each time

Mitchell was not at home.
"Well, I'll just see if she is or not," he remarked, and entered the house. In a dark ened room he found the object of his search

"I will put you where we will have less trouble in finding you next Monday. Take i her over to fail."
"To fail?" gasped the woman in dismay
"I do not want to go to fail."

"Well, if you can furnish a good bond of \$1,000. I will let you go," remarked Judge ng made at Birmingham. Ala. "Would a cash bond do?" inquired the roman.

'Yes, a cash bond will do," decided the judge, and then the woman estonished the court attaches by showing the Klondike in her purse and putting up the money the new venture. WM. C. GOSS-COAL.

Tel. 1307. Office and yards 11th & Nicholas DES MOINES, IA.,

One Fare for Round Trip. September 8 to 18, via Rock Island Route. Call at city ticket office, 1323 Farnam street.

Has Kloudike Gold. Schermerhorn of Columbus passed through Omaha ye terday while en route home from a two years' experience may be quickly cooked. If the steam is re-tained the result is a stew or boil; if al-lowed to escape it is a bake. The rations of seven men can be prepared in two bours,

TWO BEARS STOP A TRAIN School Shoes on a Bridge.

WERE TAME BUT HEADSTRONG

Shower of Steam More Effective Than the Prodding of the Owners_An Incident in Jersey.

Two trained bears which found walking on railroad ties a little wearisome held up fast expres strain on the New Jersey Central railroad for half an hour on Monday morning, relates the New York Sun. The bears sat down in the middle of the track on the long bridge over the Raritan river, and no ther the rumbling of an approaching train nor the whistle which the engineer sounded caused them to move. The train had to come to a full stop, and it took thirty minutes to remove the bears. For a few weeks two Swiss peasants have

been exhibiting the bears in the summer re sorts and villages along the Jersey coast The bears are old-timers at the performing business, and although usually mild and obedient enough, occasionally get obstreperous and give their owners trouble Both are trick wrestlers. They also can stand on their heads, dance, climb trees, ring bells and do a dozen other penny-collecting things. On Sunday a week ago their owners gave performances in Perth Amboy and on Sunday night slept with the bears in a stable in that place. Bright and early Monday morning they left Perth Amboy for South Amboy, following the railroad tracks. When they reached the Raritan river they decided to go across the railroad treatle instead of turning off a few miles to a point where there is a passenger bridge. A man is stationed at the beginning of the trestle usually whose business it is to warn people not to cross and to prevent cattle from wandering the structure. The bridge is over half a mile long and very low. In the middle is a draw. The rails are laid on open ties, and there is no path for pedestrians. Whatever induced the peasants to start across it with the bears is a mystery. They probably thought that it was the only means of getting over the river. At any rate they did start, and the bears, refreshed by the night's rest, took very kindly to the ties at TAKING A REST.

After going about an eighth of a mile they got tired on the trip. So they sat down and afused to budge. By mercilessly yanking on the nose rings and constantly prodding with steel-pointed sticks, the men got the bears to within a few feet of the draw. There the arimals stopped short, squatted down on the ies and stayed there despite the efforts of their masters. Twenty minutes of prodding and yanking, shaking of fists and swearing had no effect on the bears. They were impervious to all arguments. They not only declined to resume the trip, but also refused to get up and sit between the north and south tracks. Two railroad hands ran over from the draw to tell the men that there was a train due on the south track in a fee minutes and that if they wanted the bears they'd better move them. The men then tugged at and prodded the bears with renewed energy, but again their efforts were in vain. What was more, the bears showed them the utter futility of further efforts in that direction by putting up a fight that almost landed the men in the waters of the Reritan. The two railroad hands withdrew when the bears began to fight and stood ready to disconnect themselves from the rest of the trestle at the first sign of hostile intentions on the part of the animals But the bears didn't make a move. They

only wanted to be let alone. The train which was due on the south rack in a few minutes was the special mornng express which leaves Asbury park at 7:30 o'clock Monday mornings and brings business men who have been at the summer along the road over Sunday to the city. It is a fast train and makes only one

e two stone on the trip. The bears were still resting on the track when the train hove in sight, coming at full The peasants alternately waved their arms at the train and knelt and implored he bears to get out of the way, but it was all n vain. The train came on and the bear ontinued to blink at their masters a though they didn't care whether school kep HOLDING UP A TRAIN.

Just what would have happened to the bears if the train had not come to a stand-still is a question. One of the draw tenders. nowever, signaled the train that the draw was open. That was all that saved th bears. When he got near enough, Engineer Kline saw that the draw was closed and that the bears were the real cause of the delay, so he whistled furiously and came slowly ahead. The bears looked around to see what was making all the noise and then looked away. They were perfectly uncon-Kline whistled again, while the freman hurled chunks of coal at the ob-It was all of no avail however bears remained where they were. The Conductor Waidman and Engineer Kline followed by about fifty passengers, got out of the train and tried to chase the bears away. One or two went too near and got cuffed for their pains. The bear owners renewed their efforts, but it was of no use. Meantime the news that two bears were holding up the train had spread through the cars and passengers come tumbling out to see the fun. Some enjoyed it, while others were indignant. One man cried out loudly against the delay, saying that it might mean thousands of dollars to him unless he go to the city before the exchanges opened Several others had similar grievances, but all Conductor Waldman could say was: "They won't move. I don't see what we

"Back up and give them a boost into the

ver." shouted one man.
"Throw coal at them," cried another. "What's the matter with tying ropes to those rings in their noses, fastening them to the engine and backing into South Amboy? suggested a third man.

"Turn some hot water on them," came the rear of the crowd. This last was regarded as the first sensible suggestion made. The owners protested against adopting the suggestion, but they were disregarded. The passengers, who had were ordered back into the cars and then a in this until after the test for building mavolume of steam was turned on. It com-pletely enveloped the animals, but from the nldst came snorts and squeals which showed that it was having the desired effect. When the cloud of steam rose the bears were or north track, standing up, and apparent all ready to proceed. They were a very much disgusted pair of bears and walked along peaceably enough when the peasants grabbee heir leading strings and started toward South Amboy with them. Engineer Kline lost no time in getting past the bears and the last the passengers saw of the animals they were still walking slowly along the ties, led by their owners.

BRICK FROM SLAG.

Many Advantages Claimed for th New Product Over the Old. The process of brick making bids fair to be revolutionized. A very important demonstration that may lead to this change is be

The experiment is being made with slag cement and several other ingredients. If slag will make brick satisfactorily, then an-other industry will be opened for Birnfing-Those interested feel sanguine over

the new venture.

Recently Captain P. Sid Jones, emigration agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, met L. J. Birn of Chicago. Mr. Birn is well versed in matters pertaining to brick making and desired to make some ex-periments in manufacturing brick slag Captain Jones persuaded him to stop off in Birmingham. He has been there several days and is making arrangements for the experimental test.

"I have sent to Chicago for my tools," said Mr. Birn to a representative of the Birmingham Age, "and as soon as they arrive the experiment will be made. If it proves a success I will try to form a company of local business men. If they will not go into it I can interest parties from

Almost any shoe store will sell you School Shoes that are good. You can also get the kinds that are cheap, It isn't so easy to find those that are good and cheap at the same time. There isn't much profit in selling a good, honest, all leather School Shoe for a dollar but we are doing it-forced to do it. Mothers who know us to be low on Suits wouldn't allow us to be high on Shoes. We don't want to be high. All we want is to accommodate folks who buy Suits from us and to protect them from Shoes that are made of inferior stuffspoor leather-old harness-shavings-paper macke, Shoes of that kind are dear at any price because they won't wear. Our prices for good Shoes are \$1.00. \$1.25, \$1.50. Those at a dollar are as good as you get elsewhere for a dollar and a half, Good, honest uppers. Good, honest counters. Good, honest soles. These are a guarantee of good, honest wear. If you are tired of paying high prices or getting poor Shoes, or both, come and see what it means to sell School Shoes for accommodation-just as a side line for School

Suits. Our Shoes at \$1.50 have quilted soles, Nebraska Clothing Co



THE PENINSULAR STOVE COMPANY.

IT WAS BEFORE THE DAY OF

THEY USED TO SAY: "WOMAN'S WORK IS

Wentworth

Military Academy, Central West. Chicago in the enterprise." He is interested in an enterprise near Mobile which turns

out brick and terra cotta. Mr. Birn has models of his brick in plaster paris. The full size will be 12x6, and when placed in a building they lie on the narrow side. Through each brick are two holes, and around these holes are projections that fit perfectly to the brick to be laid on top. It is noticeable that the corner joints come together smoothly. It is much lighter than the old clay brick, and Mr. Birn claims for it the same strength. The appearance is more like stone than brick.

Mr. Birn claims for the siag brick many advantages over the old. A building con-structed with this brick is thoroughly venilated and perfectly free from damp. The noles in the brick form a hollow in the wall from bottom to top, through which fresh air can pass unobstructed. Said Mr. Birn: "Occupants of close office buildings and hoels could get sufficient ventilation without keeping the windows and doors open all the ime if buildings were constructed on this principle."

For several years one of the problems that has puzzled the builders of the large cities is to get a building material of light weight and at the same time possessing the neces sary strength and durability. "Skyscrapers" are going up in almost every large city, and are now put up with a steel frame and terra cotta. This requires a foundation that is seldom successfully laid. The maker of slag brick says that by using the new discovery the weight will be lessened nearly one-half, with nothing detracted from the strength. With a slight giving away of the foundation the walls will not crack, the brick being laid in such a manner that, with a building of moderate size and height, it will be pos-sible to take part of the foundation out and lay it new without injury to the walls.

Mr. Birn believes he can make roofing tile and paving brick from slag. By his process the brick can be made just as hard as neces been poking the bears with umbrellss and sary for the purpose for which it will be canes and having a lot of fun with them, utilized. He will not make any experiments

> erial, believing that if he meets success with the first there will be no troubl the other. He is not prepared to talk about the cost, but is confident he can compete with the manufacturers of any other brick. and furnish builders at a profit. I the experiment is satisfactory, there will be no trouble in disposing of the output of a large plant working more than 100 hands from the beginning. As the new discovery becomes introduced, the greater the demand

The material for making the brick is plen-tiful around Birmingham. Heretofore it has been utilized almost solely for roadmaking.

Great banks of it can be found around the
furnaces at a low figure. Mr. Birn says that
much of it is a good quality for the purpose e desires to use it. Disposing of the slag has always been a vexing question with the furnace operators, and it may be that the genius which is daily pointing out that every waste can be utilized to good purpose has solved the problem.

The Only Way. Washington Star: "No," said the business-ike young woman, "I don't read anything at author writes."
"Perhaps if you were to get better acusinted with him he would interest you.

"I don't think so. There is only one way I can imagine his interesting me in "You mean he'd have to change his He'd have to become secretary of a company in which I held stock and de clare a dividend." "No.

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