NEW INCANDESCENT FILAMENT.

current to heat these materials, and using as a conductor small staffs of magnesia and

also other materials, found that, raised to a

high temperature on the passage of the cur-

rent, they emitted light with great efficiency.

ment in which the consumption of energy

amounted to twenty-seven watts, the in tensity of the light amounted to .96 candle

power per watt, whereas an ordinary incan

periment an alternating current of .23 am-

peres at 118 volts was used and a hollow cylinder of magnesia 7mm. long and 1.5mm. thick radiated the light. The difficulty that

this system seems to involve is a practical and economical way of heating the material to incandescence. If this can be done satisfactorily by the action of the current it would seem as if the cost of incandescent lighting could be reduced considerably.

FLY WHEEL DYNAMO.

been made, in which the armature is sta-tionary and the field coils are made to re-

volve, the latter being built directly into the circumference of the fly-wheel proper.

The large size and peculiar construction of this dynamo is the result of a design, which

has for its object the utilization of the high efficiency of slow speed Corliss en-gines, making from sixty to 120 revolutions

per minute. The high total efficiency of the plant is further maintained by generating

high tension alternating currents and subse-quently reducing these by transformers to

the working pressure of 200 volts. The thre-

essential parts of the dynamo shown in the fillustration are: 1. The fly-wheel, which car-

the electromotive force and capacity of the

achine for any given speed of rotation. Th

inner and outer rings of magnets are boiled together by a number of radial arms. The

armature coils are made of flat, thin, copp

narrow space at the ends of the bobbins. The

narrow space at the ends of the bobbins. The armature is supported by a massive pillar ol cast iron, through the center of which the driving shaft passes. With this construction an efficiency of 96 per cent has been obtained at cinety-six revolutions per minute, the necessary exciting current being included in the calculations of this efficiency. This

current is supplied by a belt-driven constant current, generated as shown in the foreground and driven from the same shaft, that which carries the moving field coils.

HAUMINATING THE PYRAMIDS.

The ancient institutions of Egypt are rap

idly giving way to the new order of things. For centuries old methods of transportation

have been in vogue, unaffected by the rapid strides in other parts of the globe, the camel

being the only means of conveyance of freight and passengers and crude agricul-tural implements of biblical times have only recently been laid eside for newer machines.

Idle waterfalls have been recenly made to turn mill wheels and where no falls existed

the Nile's waters are being impounded for power purposes as well as for irrigation.

cotton plantations and their product has be-come of the greatest importance to Egypt. English capital is now building a great stor-

age reservoir near Assouan, in the Upper

Nile region, in which will be caught the water of the river during the freshet season

be released in the dry times. This wil

eed a great irrigation system, which, it is hoped, will reclaim wast stretches of desert land and what was once a barren waste of

n the calculations of this efficiency.

MICHIGAN'S UNCOMMON PAIR

Remarkably Close Resemblance of Sparta's Twin Brothers.

ONE OF NATURE'S STRANGEST PRANKS

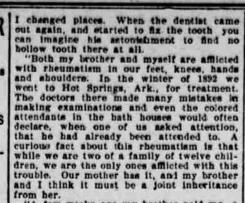
Curious and Comient Mistakes Grow ing Out of Their Likeness to Each Other_Story of William and James Hisey.

There are living in Michigan today two men so alike in form and feature that their wives and children have great difficulty in telling them apart. For this reason their lives have been filled with incidents that it is the privilege of very few persons in the world to have experienced, and every day adds to the queer happenings. These men are William Hisey of Sparta, Mich., and James Hisey of Yale, Mich. Each is in the milling business, and, oddly enough, each has achieved the same degree of success in

It is often the case where nature plays so queer a prank as to make children exactly alike that as the years come to them and environment differs the faces of the two become dissimilar to such an extent as to render it comparatively easy to distinguish one from the other. In the case of the Hiseys, however, the lines of their lives have fallen in almost similar places, and, their tastes being largely the same, their characters have developed in much the same fashion. The result of all this is that the resemblance of childhood is just as strongly evident in the years of maturity.

The following narratives, written by the twins, are unvarnished statements of fact. They are given just as the writers penned

The first is that of William Hisey of WILLIAM HISEY'S STORY. WILLIAM HISEY'S STORY.
"My twin brother and I look so much alike tinguish us at all was to have us sit in



from her.
"A few weeks ago my brother paid me visit here at Sparta, and whenever he went uptown people would stop him and ask him questions about my business and other per-

sisters can hardly tell us apart, sometimes utterly failing to do so.
"The only thing that we differ in is poli-

tics. I have always voted the straight re-

publican ticket, while my brother is a strong democrat. I think I could write a book on our lives and all the fun we have had,"

WHAT JAMES HISEY SAYS.

Hisey tells much that his brother has al-ready related. In the course of his narru-

when we were born the nurse tied a string on one of us in order to tell which was born first. They say William was born first, but we do not know much about that ourselves. I have been told that instances of such close resemblance are rare, even with

bables. There was a time when our parents could hardly tell up sport, and when one of

us was guilty of any mischief both were whipped in order that the guilty one might

not escape.
"In school our teachers could never tell

tive, however, he eays:
"When we were born the nurse tied

In the matter of his experiences James

Definition of the Rights of Patrons to Use the Hotel 'Phone.

SAFETY DEVICES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Destruction Wrought by a Broken Wire_Illuminating the Pyramids_Electric Fire Engines _Flywheel Dynamo.

The question of the right of any one not the lessor of a telephone to use the instruquestions about my business and other personal matters, people who never saw him
before. When we are talking and my wife
is in an adjoining room, she has to come
into the room where we are to know which
of us it is talking, so near alike are our
voices. A suit of clothes made for one of us
will exactly fit the other. Both of us are
turning gray exactly alike. Both of us
walk exactly alike, and even today our older
sisters can herdly toll us apart, sometimes ment has just been raised in one of its phases in a Maryland court. The proprietor of a Washington hotel permitted his patrone to use his 'telephone free of charge. The telephone company warned him to desist from the practice under penalty of having the instrument taken out. He told the company they could not remove the telephone and when they started to do so, he obtained a temporary injunction restraining them from interference with his service. When the case was heard in court the judge made the injunction permanent, but required that the telephone should be used strictly for hotel business and for the private business of the proprietor. "It may be used," the order stated, "for the benefit and accommodation of boarders, such as sending for a wagon to call for baggage, but it may not be used by them for other purposes, such as calling for stock reports or the ordering of theater tick-ets. When the subscriber allows others to use his telephone it is an abuse of the time of the telephone operator. It is also an infringement on the rights of the telephone company, which receives a royalty from the defendant. Furthermore, it is an infringement on the rights of other subscribers. It is very annoying for a subscriber to call for a certain number and be told that the connection he wants is busy, that being due to the fact that a non-subscriber is using, free of charge, the telephone with which connec-tion is desired." There is one man in a small western town, who, although hitherto known as most obliging in placing his telephone at the disposal of the public, will never more allow the privilege of using it to a stranger. One day an unknown but well dressed person stepped into his office and very politely asked whether he might be permitted to use the telephone for a moment. Permission was readily given. The visitor remained some little time in the telephone booth and presently left, with effusive thanks for the favor. A few days afterward the lessor of the instrument received a bill for \$10.50 for long distance talk on the day he was visited by the courteous stranger who, he is now convinced, was on emissary

of the telephone company. HOT END OF A CIRCUIT. four legs—two of them with taions tightly gripping a wire—and a plece of vitrified quartz. That is all that remains of two eagles that ventured to alight on a high-potential transmission line of the San Joaquin Electric company of Fresno, Cal., which makes a 10 000-yalt circuit. It seems that situation was funny. Although the minister had never seen my brother until the wedding day and he knew me well, he could not for the life of him tell which it was he was to marry. My brother was my best man, and it is an actual fact that the minister could not commence the ceremony until the was told which was James Hisev. He head of the electric arc which they he was told which was James Hisev. He

"My brother and myself have the same tastes, and in everything but politics think alike. Our dispositions, actions and voices are the same. I think we are just as much alike today as we were the day we have the same to be an additional to the photograph. The soil along the pole in the photograph the pole in the photograph. The soil along the pole in the photograph the pole in the photograph. The soil along the pole in the photograph the photo been fused and run together with the glass It is supposed that the two eagles alighted on different legs of the transmission cir-cuit and so close to each other that they actually came into contact, and in so doing formed a short circuit, which not only dis-sipated them for the most part in blue smoke, but threw the wires into short cir-cuit and burned them off.

SCRUBBING BY ELECTRICITY.

ment, is now a recognized part of the jani-torial equipment of many government, state and large office buildings, hotels, hospitals, department stores, armories and other places where there are large expanses of floor space. The machine will clean a floor in about onequarter of the time ordinarily occupied in the process. In a Cleveland building, where it has been used for more than twelve months, it is said to save \$75 a month, doing the scrubbing of eight floors in two hours half, against ten and one-half hours of hand labor formerly required. The ma-chine is operated by an electric motor, the current for which may be supplied by a lamp cord attached to any convenient incandescen lamp socket. The frame carries three brushes which are held against the floor by spring pressure, and, geared with the motor, are revolved at about 400 revolutions a minute. The frame rests on rubber-tired wheels and

and will be transformed into bloomin plantations, growing wheat and cotton. Thus will be restored to the ancient country its old reputation and standing as the "granary This gigantic reservoir will contain the enormous quantity of 5.027,007,373,000,000 gallons. The cost of the enterprise, amounting a about \$150,000,000, will be paid for in in to about \$150,000,000, will be paid for in in-stallments by the Egyptian government in thirty years. It has been calculated that the profits of the enterprise accruing to the coun-try at large will exceed \$20,000,000 annually

and that the government revenue will be in creased by \$4,000,000 annually. The latest and not the least novel of these nnovations is the illumination of the pyracar has invaded the ancient precincts and it s possible to ride to these old structures from several points by electric vehicles. Wires will soon be laid from the Assouan cataract, where a modern power plant will be constructed to the pyramids and the interior rooms and passageways as well as the exterior will be ablaze with electric light. Many timid persons have heretofore been deterred from making the trip because of the gloomy interior. The tour was formerly made with the assistance of several natives, who acted as guides and torch-bearers, their

aming lights serving only to enhance the darkness of the passageways.

Equipment for a 25,000 horse-power plant has been ordered, at a cost of \$400,000. The has been ordered, at a cost of \$400,000. The power will be transmitted about 100 miles through the cotton growing district and power will be supplied to many industrial establishments and it is believed that the cheap power which will be afforded will invite industrial institutions of different kinds.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bron-chitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma and all throat and lung diseases.

Elect a Woman Mayor. BOISE, Idaho, April 7.—Miss Jessie E Parker has been elected mayor of Kendrick, daho, after a spirited contest. Her opponent was one of the most popular men

gineer Rail of the same city's water works, proves a success, the heavy and clumsy steam fire engine will soon so a thing of the past, says a dispatch. These gentlemen have invented and will apply for patents on an electric pumping machine to take the place of the fire engine, and may in the near future introduce the new machine into service in their own city. Everyone knows the disadvantages of the freavy rolling steam fire engine, which is slow to arrive at a fire and is sometimes very arbitrary in the matter of raising a sufficient pressure of steam in the very short while that means thousands of dollars in a configration which might have been nipped in its bud. The electric engine consists of an annular reservoir mounted on wheels, and from which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which and McClernand, mother of the now vengrate into first settler was Michael Sprinkle, and the first brick thouse, which became the Raw-fall may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams which may be thrown as high as ten streams and a land office. In the same year its first newspaper, the Illinois Emigrant, and the first brick thouse, which became the Raw-lings hotel, was built by John Marshall. Mrs.

Thomas Lippincott, in January, 1818, found the houses, with one exception, "set lupon posts several feet from the earth," on the first brick touch wheels, and t By 1818 it contained 500 inhabitants, and had a bank and a land office. In the same year its first newspaper, the Illinois Emigrant, the second in the state, made its appearance. The first settler was Michael Sprinkle, and the first brick thouse, which became the Rawlings hotel, was built by John Marshall. Mrs. Fatima McClernand, mother of the now venerable General John A. McClernand, was among the earliest inhabitants. One of the most noted residents of territorial days was with sufficient force to carry over a ten-story building. A rotary pump forces water into the reservoir at a high pressure. Attached

among the earliest inhabitants. One of the most noted residents of territorial days was the widow, "Peggy" Logsdon, a physician and midwife. She practiced extensively in Kentucky, her patrons calling her from the opposite bank of the river. She crossed in a skiff, and one dark night, her little craft having been stolen, she boldly plunged in and swam the river to relieve a sufferer.

Shawneetown for years was the first lead. directly to the pump is the powerful electric motor. Arriving at the fire connection is made by lengths of wire to electric light cir-cuits, trolley wires or stations for the purpose, near each waterplug, the latter being the idea in perfecting the scheme. The whole affair is very light and is one of the most practicable ideas that can be imagined for doing away with the puffing steam engines, with their flying sparks and deafening noise. Shawneetown for years was the first landing place for Illinois immigrants. It was a ing place for lilinois immigrants. It was a typical pioneer village, isolated almost entirely from civilization. "Among its 200 or 300 inhabitants," wrote a missionary (Mr. Low), who visited the place in 1816, "not a single soul made any pretensions to religion. Their shocking profaneness was enough to make one afraid to walk the streets; and these The use of carbon for the filaments of in-candescent lamps greatly interferes with their efficiency, and for some time scientists have been endeavoring to secure a material that when incandescent would emit a greater number of light-rays. Prof. Nernst, who has those who on the Sabbath were not fighting and drinking at the taverns and grog been engaged with experiments on this sub-ject for several years, has discarded entirely the carbon and uses chalk, magnesia and kaolin, substances whose resistance, whife quite high at ordinary temperatures, rapidly falls when the temperature is raised. If these substances are heated to a high temshops were either hunting in the woods or trading behind their counters. A small audience gathered to hear the missionary preach, but a laborer might almost as soon expect to hear the stones cry out as to effect a revolution in the morals of the

perature they radiate a large number of rays of visible light, a fact that has been made The first bank in the territory, the Bank of Illinois, was established at Shawneetown in 1816. Its cashler, John O. Rives, every use of in the calcium light and the Welsbach lights. Prof. Nernst employs the electric night slept on a barrel containing its avail able curerncy to prevent its being stolen.

This is the same Rives, by the way, who afterward, in conjunction with Francis P. Blair, sr., founded the Congressional Globe. An alternating current was employed to avoid electrolytic action, and in an experi-One of the memorable incidents in the early history of the place was the visit of Lafayette, May 14, 1825. As the boat nearestine landing a salute of twenty-four guns was fired. Calico was laid on the ground all the way from the river to the Rawlings descent lamp would require from 2.5 to 3.5 watts for each candle-power. In this exhoted, and on this the great Frenchman, escorted by the officials and dignitaries of

the inhabitants of Shawneetown."

Thomas Lippincott, in January, 1818, found the houses, with one exception, 'set upon pows several feet from the earth," on account of the annual overflow. Water frequently rose to such a height that steamboats navigated the streets. As the forests disappeared and the country became more thoroughly and systematically drained the height of the annual flood increased. The first disastrous flood was in 1832, the next in 1847, another in 1853, a still more disastrous one in 1858, and another in 1859. By this time the need of protection from the flood had become imperative, and a charter was procured from the legislature with was procured from the legislature with power to borrow money to build a levee. The state granted aid equal to the state taxes of the city for twenty years, about \$108,000. The work was commenced and proceeded slowly from year to year, until 1867, when the town was once more submerged, the water rising to the ridge poles of the smaller houses. The work was then vigorously prosecuted until finished, the expense (\$70,000) being paid wholly by the

city, the aid granted by the state having city, the aid granted by the state having been invalidated by a court decision. "The oid levee." says a local historian, writing in 1887. "was built sufficiently high and strong, it was thought, to keep out the water for all future time; but on August 12, 1875, the levee broke and the town was filled in four hours. The levee was afterwards repaired and served as a protection until 1882, when, on February 24, the levee broke at 5 o'clock in the morning and the water came to a level at 4 p. m. At its highest stage at this time it was three and a half feet inside of E. F. Armstrong's hardware store. The next year, however, was to witness a still higher flood. On the 15th of February the water rose over the lower February the water rose over the lower leves at 12 m., came to a level at 10 p. m., continued to rise until the 25th, rose to a height of eight feet and two inches in Mr. Armstrong's store, filling the town to a depth of about fifteen feet on the average, carried away 108 houses and doing immense damage to the remainder. But in 1884 the water rose still higher than in 1883. This year the levee broke on February 12, at 8 p. m.; the water came to a level at 10 p. m., and continued to rise until February 28, when it was eight feet four and a half inches deep in Mr. Armstrong's store. This flood, the highest known, rose to a height of something over sixty-two feet above lows. of something over sixty-two feet above low water mark.

Following the great flood of 1884, it was decided to raise the height of the levee one foot above the high water mark of that year. This was done forthwith. The improved levee was four and a half miles long, twelve feet wide on top, and contained 400,000 cubic feet of earth. The total cost, including the old levee, was about \$200,000



teenth Street, Omaha, Neb. JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF OMAHA.

WILLIAM_HISEY that not one person out of a thousand can tell us apart. We were born near Stouff-ville, Canada, on a farm. We were always together, both at home and at school, always

dyeraged the same in our studies, always dressed alike and weighed the same. We were exactly the same height, our voices were precisely alike, and, to make the resemblance more perfect so far as other people were concerned, we each had a peculiar cough. "When we were boys our ambition was to learn the miller's trade, and we have both gratified it. We remained at home until 1873, when we went to the town of Ingersoll,

Ontario, to learn the miller's trade. We be-gan work the same day, but in different mills, and there was not a soul in the town who could tell us apart. Farmers would go to one mill and then to the other and would be puzzled to find what seemed to be the same miller in two different places, each of whom told them he had been there at the

e evening in company we had more fun than I can tell you. Even our most intimate friends in Ingersoll could not tell us apart. It would often happen that seek would be to the often happen that each would take a young woman to a party. After we were all in one room, neither of the girls could tell which one of us she had come with. Often we would make some excuse and leave the women we were with for a moment and change partners. The girls would not know it, and one of them would talk on a subject to me which I knew nothing about, as it was something she had been discussing with my brother. I would carry on the conversation as best I could and then I would let the girl be as west to me as the world to the girl be as sweet to me as she wanted to.
After a while I would tell her of the change.

"In 1877 I left largersoil and settled down at Memphis, Mich. I soon got acquainted with the young people, and after being there more than a year became engaged to a young lady. A few weeks before the wedding my brother paid me a visit, and for the life of her my sweetheart could not tell us apart at all, nor could her people. When she wanted to talk over the arrangements for the wedding, she would talk with my brother almost as often as she did with me. She used to try to make me promise not to let her make such mistakes, and in some way let her know which was which. But it was too much fun for us. The evening of our wedding day we had a large company, as our guests, and my wife was in perfect misery because she did not know which was her hubby when she eaw him.

DILEMMA OF THE CHILDREN. "We have had three children. Our little boy was 7 years old when he died, and he would often make mistakes when my brother would often make mistakes when my brother and I went together, for since we have been men we have dressed allke, just as we did when we were boys. My little girl was 6 years old before she could tell which of us was her papa when we were together. Each of us would say, 'Come to papa,' and she would have to look and study to find out which was really papa, and then would sometimes make a mistake.

"My wife had an aunt living near us, who

had known me for four or five years. My brother came to visit us, and we all went over to see the aunt. My brother went into the house first, and introduced me as the stranger. My aunt inquired thow I liked it in Michigan, and about things in general, and did not know the truth at all. and did not know the truth at all. At the same time I had a bad tooth, and went to a dentist to get it filled. After he had examined the tooth he went into an adjoining room to get something, when my brother and



FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN.

My little book, "Three Classes of Men," sent to men only It tells of my 30 years' experience as a specialist in all nervous disorders resulting from youthul indiscre-tions Lame Back, etc, and tells why ELECTRICITY

With my invention, the Dr. Sanden e Belt, known and used the world restored last year 3,000 men, young d Beware of cheap imitations. Above xplains all; sent scaled Write today, Dr. A. R. Sanden,

JAMES_HISEY!

different parts of the room, and they never were sure whether we were in our right seats. Many times we have danced in the same set and changed partners and back again without the fact ever becoming known.
Often we would go into a room together.
One of us would leave the room and none could tell which of us had gone out. When the missing one came back all that could be done was to guess which had been away.

"It was not long after my brother's marriage that I decided to follow his example, and when it came time for the ceremony the situation was funny. Although the minister had never seen my brother until the wedding day and he know my well he seed

alike today as we were the day we were

Good Enough to Take.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, croup and whooping cough, it is far superior to any other. It always cures, and cures quickly.

AN EQUINE INEBRIATE.

Story of a Horse that Was Too Fond of Whisky.

Several men in a Washington hotel, relates the Washington Star, were discussing a picture in a New York Sunday paper of a horse drinking a dram of whisky or other intoxicant, and a majority at once voted that it was only a delirium of yellow journalism, without foundation in fact. "Perhaps," put in an internal revenue man

with a large experience, "and then, again, perhaps not. I am ready to swear that when was riding through the mountains of West Virginia and Kentucky in quest of moon-shiners and my daily bread. I had a horse that would drink his dram as regularly as anybody. You know, or would if you tried it that would drink his dram as regularly as anybody. You know, or would if you tried it a while, that the business of mountain riding is about the hardest work on earth, not only on the man, but on the beast under him. Moonshine idquor is about as vile a drink as a man can get outside of, but many's the time that I have been so dead tired when I got off my horse in the evening that moonshine actually was nectar to me, for the reviving effect of any kind of whisky is remarkable. Knowing about the good it did me, I tried it one day on a new horse that I had just brought up from the blue grass. He was a good one, but the unusual work had early keeks the control of the control of the control of the decks of vessels or mosaic visiting.

The frame rests on rubber-tired wheels and the whole apparatus can with ease be pushed along the floor like a lawn mower. The machine is very tractable and can be guided without difficulty in any direction. Water is thrown on the floor, the machine follows and the work is done. Sandpaper pads or blocks of stone may be substituted for the scrubbing brushes and thus the machine may be made available for the dressing down of wood floors, the decks of vessels or mosaic tilling.

SAFETY DEVICES.

Much has been done to mitigate the dangers of accidental fires by the introduction of various electrical devices into the interdiction of various electrical devices into the work is done. He was a good one, but the unusual work had nearly broken him down. He refused it of course, but I held up his head and poured a pint down him, and in five minutes he showed signs of improvement, and the last five miles I rode him he was almost frisky. The next day, along in the afternoon, when he began to fag, I poured some more into him, with the same result as on the day he him, with the same result as on the day be-fore, and it wasn't haif so difficult to get him to take it. The third day he took it very easily, and after that he took his jorum of liquor, red or white, with as much facility as I did. I had always carried a bottle for my own use, and after the horse got the habit I carried a larger bottle for him, and he would take a glassful with the greatest relish and good effect in the latter part of the day, when the work began to tell on him.

I suppose he would have got drunk if he had had the chance, for I have seen him when it was all I could do to stay on his back, and that, too when an hour before it was all he could do to stay on his feet from weariness.

Whatever became of him I do not know but I suppose he is a confirmed toper by this time, if he is still alive, for I turned him over to a deputy five years ago who liked a horse well enough to give him champagne three times a day if he asked for it."

Board Keeps Open Good Friday. CHICAGO, April 7.-The Board of Trade directors today voted to hold a regular session tomorrow, following the example of the New York stock exchange. This will be the first time in several years that the markets have been kept open on Good Friday. The uncertainty in regard to the Cuban situation influenced the directors of the Chicago board in the decision to wave

Smallpox Among Immigrants.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Karisrune, Captain Bruns, arrived today from Bremen and is detained at Quarantine owing to a case of smallpox among its steerage passengers. All the steerage passengers will be vaccinated and the steamer disinfected before being permitted to proceed to its dock. The Karisruhe brought thirty-three cabin and 618 steerage passengers.

An electrical journal, over the title "There Was a Hot Time on the Old Line," has published a picture which graphically tella its story. The picture represents the head of a bird, seared and almost denuded of flesh, makes a 10,000-volt circuit. It seems that one day last fall, when the transmission plant was running with its usual serenity, one of the transmission circuits developed a "dead short circuit" and there was "trouble" along the line and a cessation of service in Fresno. When the lineman who were sent out to ascertain the cause of the inter-ruption had gone over nearly thirty miles of line they came to the break, the explana tion of which lay before them. This con-sisted of the scant relics of two grey eagles merely one skull and four feet and parts of legs. Two of the talons clutched the ister could not commence the ceremony until terrific heat of the electric arc which they he was told which was James Hisey. He said he did not dare to for fear of making a was picked up and afterward found a place was picked up and a place was picked u

The electric floor-scrubbing machine, which not long ago was only a promising experi-

gers of accidental fires by the introduction of various electrical devices into the interior of buildings. The latest of these is radical in character, but admirably simple and effective in action. It is practically a wire which gives its own alarm of fire or burglary as soon as it is interfered with, either by ab-normal heat or by the cutting tool of the burglar. The wire is a solid copper conduc-tor, coated with a metal which fuses at the low temperature of 374 degrees. This metal, material. On the outer side of the insulation a second, third and fourth conductor are so placed as to be insulated from each other by similar insulating material. All then are protected by a heavy outer covering of insulation, which, while ornamented, waterproof or damp-proof, is sufficiently strong to withstand considerable mechanical injury. Should any part of the conductor be subjected to the flame of an ordinary match or dangerous heat, the slarm immediately will be sounded, the precise location of the

fire being simultaneously announced on an indicator or on several indicators in different parts of the building. The problem solved in this invention is the making of all solved in this invention is the making of all electric wires employed in every interfor electrical installation and for whatever purpose, capable of discovering incipient fire from any point of their length and giving warning thereof, locally or centrally. In other words, every inch of the conductor becomes a sensitive thermostat, and an automatic notifying station; it serves as an omnipresent watchman, always alert and prompt in action, for no excessive heat can exist in its vicinity for more than a few seconds without sending in an alarm. If a burgler should tamper with the window or door alarms or other safety devices, as he cuts the wire the disturbance is recorded on the dial. The wire can be run within the cornice, above the shelves of a store or in any direction. In coal bunkers or the hold of a ship where it is intended for giving warning of spontaneous combustion, the conductor is laid in pipes, which protect it from rough usage, but leaves it subject to the action of heat.

In some of the large central-station plants which have recently been installed in Lon-AGRICULTURA LIMPLEMENTS don, the electric generators have been built directly connected to the engines which drive Darlin, Orendorff them. In all these cases, however, the armature was built as an integral part of the engine, forming, in fact, a powerful flywheel, revolving inside stationary field coils. Several French installations have recently & Martin Co

Jobbers of Farm Machinery. Wagons and Buggles - Cor. 9th and Jones.

ART GOODS

Picture Moldings. Mirrors, Frames, Backing and Artists' Materials.

BOOTS-SHOES-RUBBERS,

ries the field magnets of the dynamo. 2. The armature, fixed, but capable of being slid out of the magnetic field by a lateral movement, thus permitting the coils to be renewed or repaired when necessary. 3. The exciting generator to supply the exciting current for the field coils. Merican Hand The revolving magnetic fields is formed of two pieces, an inner and an outer ring, or double line of magnetic poles between which the armature remains motionless. Each pole piece, which is necessarily of a soft iron, is cast into the circumference of the fly-wheel, the number depending on the circumference of the fly-wheel, the number depending on Sewed Shoe Co M'frs Jobbers of Foot Wear

WESTERN AGENTS FOR The Joseph Banigan Rubber Co.

F. H. Sprague & Co.,

Rubbers and Mackintoshes. 1107 Howard St., OMAHA

P. Kirkendall & Co

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers Salesrooms 1108-1104-1106 Harney Street.

T. Lindsey,

RUBBER GOODS

W. V. Morse Co. There are immense stretches of country, un-til recently unproductive, now covered with

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

AT WHOLESALE.
Office and Salesroom 1119-21-23 Howard St. BAGS

Bemis Omaha Bag Co Importors and Manufacturors

614-16-18 South 11th Street BAKING POWDER-EXTRACTS.

BAGS

Farrell & Co.,

SYRUPS Molasses, Sorghum, etc., Preserves and Jellies. Also tin cans and Japanned ware, CHICORY

The American Chicory Co.

Chicory Omaha-Fremont-O'Neil. ROCKERYAND GLASSWAR E

H. Bliss. Crockery. China, Glassware,

Silver Plated Ware, Looking Glasses, Chan deliers, Lamps, Chimneys, Cutlery, Etc. 1410 PARNAM ST. CREAMERY SUPPLIES

The Sharples Company

Creamery Machinery BLECTRIC FIRE ENGINES.

If the invention of Chief Barrett of the Indianapolis fire department, and Chief En
Indianapolis fire department, and Chief En
Sec. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAT

Take Lexative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Sec. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Sec. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

DRY GOODS. M. E. Smith & Co.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods AND NOTIONS.

DRUGS.

Dichardson Drug Co.

902-906 Jackson St. 7. C. RICHARDSON, Prest.

Q F. WELLER, V. Prest. The Mercer

Chemical Co. Laboratory, 1113 Howard St., Omaha

E. Bruce & Co.

Druggists and Stationers, "Queen Bee" Specialties, Cigars, Wines and Brandies Corner 10th and Harney Streets

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

A/estern Electrical Company

Electrical Supplies. Electric Mining Bells and Gas Lighting

****\/olf Electrical Supply Co

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

FRUIT-PRODUCE.

Branch & Co,

WHOLESALE Commission Merchants. S. W. Corner 17th and Howard Sts. Members of the National League of Comm on Merchants of the United States.

GROCERIES.

McCord-Brady Co.

18th and Leavenworth St. Staple and Fancy Groceries, TEA AND COFFEE ROASTERS, Etc.

Meyer & Raapke, WHOLESALB

FINE GROCERIES Teas, Spices, Tobacce and Cigara. 1403-1407 Harney Barect

Daxton and

AND JOBBING GROCERS. HARNESS-SADDLERY

H. Haney & Co.

GAS COFFEE ROASTERS

HARNESS, SADDLES AND COLLARS obbers of Leather, Saddlery Hardware, Etc. We solicit your orders. 1815 Howard St.

HARDWARE.

Rector & Wilhelmy Go

Wholesale Hardware.

ee-Clark Andreesen

HARDWARE.

Hardware Co Wholesale Hardware. Bicycles and Sporting Goods, 1219-21-23 Hardney street.

LIQUORS.

Walter Moise & Co LIQUORS.

Proprietors of AMERICAN CIGAR AND GLASS WARE CO. 214-216 South 14th St.

Riley Brothers,

Wholesale Liquors and Cigars. 1118 Farmam Street

tler's Eagle Gin

East India Bitters

Golden Sheaf Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskey Willow Springs Distillery, Her & Co., 1115

Frick & Herbertz,

Wholesale Liquor Merchants. 1001 Farnam Street-

ohn Boekhoff, WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars. est-415 B. 15th Street.

hicago Lumber Co.

LUMBER

WHOLESALE LUMBER ... 814 South 14th St.

OILS-PAINTS ⊂tandard Oil Co.

. A. Moffet, 1st Vice Pres. L. J. Drake, Gen Mg2OILS.... Gascline, Turpentine, Axle Grease, Etc.

PAPER-WOODENWARE. arpenter Paper Co.

Printing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Stationery. STEAM-WATER SUPPLIES.

Gallagher Co Crane-Churchill Co.

1014-1016 Douglas Street.

Water Supplies of All Kinds. Inited States

Supply Co . . . 1108-1110 Harney St. Steam Pumps, Engines and Bollers, Pipe Wind Mills, Steam and Plumbing Material, Belting, Hose, Etc.

TYPE FOUNDRIES

Great Western Type Foundry

ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY