

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Protection of Low-Tension Wiring Against High Potential Currents.

PROPER CARE OF INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENTS

Electricity the Coming Substitute for Coal and Wood—Utilizing Blast Furnace Gases—Fine Heating and Cooking Plant.

All persons in connection with electrical supply companies, especially in lighting service by alternating currents, have long recognized the necessity of some reliable apparatus to prevent low-tension service wires inside buildings from becoming a probable source of danger to human life, or as regards fire, in event of contact with high tension conductors.

Some years ago the principal element of danger was the liability of transformers to break down between the primary and secondary coils. Of late, however, conditions have changed considerably, the most recent types of transformers being a vast improvement on the older ones.

The contingencies previously mentioned have proven a frequent cause of fire and in some instances have resulted in fatal accidents.

Recognizing these dangers, various machines have been contrived to cope with the difficulty. It seems, however, that the idea has been to afford protection from the breaking down of the transformers only, by means of blowing the primary fuses, the inventor not having apparently taken into consideration the contingency of accidental contact between local and foreign conductors, whereby a large volume of current at a high potential may flow over the secondary apparatus and destroy both it and the protective device, in which event the protective device itself would probably become a source of fire.

Several of the cases which have come under the observation of the writer, wherein conditions as mentioned have existed, have been of such a nature that the blowing of a fuse for its action would have been a positive fire hazard. One instance in particular was a cross between a fallen secondary and a trolley wire. In this case had there been any device of the type mentioned, the current would have flowed through the apparatus sufficient either to destroy it or blow the secondary fuses; this latter occurring it is reasonable to assume that the high tension current would have maintained an arc across the terminals of the secondary circuit, as generally used for low tension wiring, and produced disastrous results.

As far as the writer's knowledge extends, the principle, common to all safety devices of this nature heretofore developed, has been to disconnect the local circuit from the source of danger by means of blowing fuses. This principle appears to be radically defective, the blowing of a fuse under such conditions being an uncertain element, attended at times with undesirable results. In any apparatus designed to protect low tension systems from currents of higher potential than they are constructed for, or expected to carry, it would seem more rational to employ a device that will automatically and instantaneously disconnect the high tension current from the low tension system to be protected, without depending upon the uncertain action of fuses. It is also believed that a device of this nature should be one in which the amount of current necessary for its successful operation is a known quantity, and that this quantity be as small as possible, so as to avoid dangerous arcing.

Considering the matter from this point of view, the writer believes that an apparatus can be constructed which will embody the desirable characteristics and it is to this possibility that your attention is respectfully invited.

One form of such an apparatus, which is on exhibition here, is similar in action to a double pole knife switch, and is so constructed as to automatically disconnect the circuit instantaneously whenever the low tension wiring is brought into connection with conductors charged with dangerous high potential currents, either through a breakdown in a transformer or a cross between secondary and primary or other high tension conductors.

The great advantage claimed for this apparatus is, that no matter how large the volume of current may be, only a small fraction is required to operate the device, and this is only for an infinitesimal period of time; the device in opening disconnecting both the safety apparatus and the interior wiring from the outside source of danger. Another advantage is in the fact that the device provides special facilities for rapidly testing the local system for ground, without the use of other apparatus.

During the past few years many fires have originated from high potential currents accidentally traversing secondary systems and breaking down the insulating joints which connect the junction between fixtures and gas pipes. From the manner in which first-class electric light wiring is installed at the present day, it would seem impossible for a current at a potential of, say, 2,000 volts, to cause a rupture between the secondary wiring and gas pipes, and the writer's experience leads him to the conclusion that if the so-called insulating joints properly performed their function, fires from this cause would be extremely rare.

If on the other hand low potential systems are arranged that there is a chance for high potential currents to rupture to ground, there remains the danger of some person receiving a fatal shock while handling the apparatus.

In view of these facts, it would seem advisable to equip all low potential systems which are exposed to the contingencies herein mentioned with an automatic device that in time of need will operate effectively.

Ideal Heating and Cooking Plant.

The Carmelite hospice on the bluff back of Niagara Falls park, on the Canadian side, at Victoria Free, was the first building to boast of an electric heating plant and the

new hospice which has just been completed and dedicated contains the most complete electric equipment for heating and cooking to be found in the world. Seventy-five horse-power is used for heating purposes alone and twenty-five for lighting, cooking and heating water. The latter is probably the most unique feature in this very complete installation, and the big boiler of 400 gallons capacity which supplies hot water for household, laundry and bathing purposes, etc., is the largest of its kind in existence. This boiler permits of a consumption of 120 amperes, at 110 volts, divided into three circuits, equivalent to sixteen horse-power. In addition to this boiler there is another and smaller one of 150 gallons capacity, which is provided for kitchen use exclusively and which consumes the same amount of power, being designed for rapid boiling. The boilers are covered with two and a half inches of asbestos covering.

Each of the bedrooms in the visitors' wing of the hospice is provided with an electric heater and the corridors are similarly equipped with a number of four-horse-power heaters.

The kitchen of the hospice, according to the Electrical World, is equipped with an electric combination range and three electric ovens. This range has a heating surface of six square feet and each of the ovens has three compartments. Four twenty-pound roasts can be handled at one time in the large oven. There are also electrically heated urns for coffee and tea, charging dishes, broilers, etc.; in fact, everything to make up a complete kitchen equipment.

The current for the operation of this plant is obtained from the Canadian Niagara Falls Power company and is secured at specially advantageous prices, especially that portion required for the heating purposes, the representing a practically steady load in winter time. While many electric cooking installations have been made, it is safe to say that none has been made on the magnitude of this one, the completeness of which is such that there is really no necessity for burning coal or gas for any purpose or to have a match in the entire building.

Wood Seasoned by Electricity.

The successful experiments made with the new process of seasoning wood and timber by means of electricity—known as the No-dome-Boston process—are pronounced by our consultant at Freiburg as the highest degree assuring in respect to the commercial value, the practical effect of the treatment being to expel all sap and replace it by insoluble matter which will not rot, and to increase the tenacity of the wood and its resistance to certain insect pests. The positive pole of a dynamo is, in this method, connected with a lead grating, upon which the wood to be treated is placed, and a solution kept at a uniform temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, by means of a steam pipe, under the grating, pouring in the vat so as almost to cover the log of wood. In the public demonstration of this process, the solution contained 10 per cent of borax, 5 per cent of rosin and three-fourths of 1 per cent of carbonate of soda, the borax being antiseptic, and the carbonate of soda helping to dissolve the resin. A porous tray, having as its bottom two sheets of canvas with a felt sheet between, is placed over the log, and above this is a sheet of lead connected with the negative pole of the dynamo; the current is then turned on, the solution draws up to the bottom, the sap driven out and its place taken by the borax and rosin.

Coal and Wood to be Superseeded.

The twentieth century will see electricity introduced in the kitchen in place of coal and wood. In order that this may be accomplished it is only necessary that the fluid should be made a little cheaper, inasmuch as it serves much better for all cooking purposes. The electric oven bakes bread ideally and meats prepared in it do not require basting or watching, while broiling or frying may be done in superior style on the electric range. The electric chafin dish is attachable to a moment's notice to ordinary light wire, the current is turned on and immediately the oysters begin to stew or the eggs to fry. In the electric kitchen of the near future there will be no coal, no gas, no wood, no stoves, no furnaces, no and even a battery, inasmuch as the requisite current will be furnished from outside, as gas is now. The sad-irons used on Tuesdays for the family linen will be heated by electricity, and will be kept this at a constant temperature, so that they will be ready for use at any time, and will not require changing or re-heating. Already we have electric curling tongs, which, being hitched to a light-wire, are warranted not to singe a hair.

Utilizing Blast Furnace Gases.

The subject of the utilization of the gases from blast furnaces is one that is worthy of more attention probably than it has hitherto received in this country. Some figures were recently given in a French paper showing the great waste energy which accompanies the loss of blast furnace gas. Furnaces of 100 to 200 tons capacity are not rare, there being one in the United States using 700 tons every twenty-four hours, in which the material for combustion is reduced to three-fourths of a ton per ton of iron. A thermic balance sheet shows that the charge of about 2,000 kilos of coke contains 420,000,000 of heat units; to this must be added 416,000,000 which are recovered from the reheaters, making a total of 1,045,000,000. Those consumed by the chemical reactions in the furnace amount to 352,000,000, those utilized for reheating 472,000,000; those utilized for the production of steam 50,000,000, leaving about 240,000,000 of calories, or over half those in the coke, as wasted energy escaping with gases. The portion which develops steam for the engines is utilized very uneconomically at a rate of at least 20 cubic metres of gas per indicated horse-power hour, which is at the rate of only about 3 per cent efficiency.

Perfecting Electric Headlights.

The electrical headlight for locomotives has come well out of the ordeal through which it passed, while the opposition to the innovation in certain conservative quarters was active, and especially since it has been made to carry its own little dynamo, and thus supply itself with current, is extending its good reputation among railroad men. It has been stated, however, that with all its merits it has not yet been free from objection affecting the visibility on the signal lights on the front of the locomotive which carries it. This question has been put to the test by a railroad which has a special interest in its settlement from the fact of its having equipped twenty of its locomotives with the latest form of this headlight. The observing party stationed themselves at the side of the track, and a locomotive bearing a powerful electric light, backed away about two miles and then started up at high speed. The speed ranged, in fact, through the different tests, from sixty to ninety-five miles an hour. The signal lights—of white, red and green—were tried in their usual position—twenty inches back—and then affixed to brackets extending out sideways twenty inches from the smokebox. From the somewhat imperfect records of the tests which have been published it was shown that the light came out plainer when put on the pilot beam, instead of on the upper part of the smokebox. In this way was secured the advantage of having them further away from the headlight. Another great improvement was developed by attaching to the headlight an extension hood in the shape of a tube stretching out horizontally in front, and using this tube in sizes ranging from eighteen inches to sixteen inches in diameter, and running it out from four to fourteen inches in different experiments, some most satisfactory results were attained. The glow of the signal light being easily distinguished up to a distance of 650 feet. This when they were merely placed in front of the smokebox, instead of in their usual position twenty inches back. But with the sixteen-inch headlight hood, extended four inches,

green lights, even with an unusually bright illumination of the headlight, were visible about 1,200 feet away.

Electrolytic Production of Copper.

A large amount of the copper produced in the country is now refined electrolytically and is known as electrolytic copper. Some of the western works turning out this product, especially where water power is obtainable, are very large. One of them at Great Falls, Mont., has nine dynamos of a total of about 2,500 horse power to make current, all driven by the Missouri, which here rushes through a deep gorge. The copper ore is ground up and cast into pigs, and the pigs are then hung in large tanks, filled with a solution consisting chiefly of copper sulphate. A heavy electric current at low pressure is passed through the series of tanks, decomposing the copper pigs, and the metal is electrolytically transferred by the solution to these sheets of copper hanging in each tank, so that practically the sheets are copper plated. This metal is very pure as a result of this process, and the impurities and other metals fall to the bottom of the tanks as a slime. This refuse is rated at a value of \$2,500 a ton, and it is said that the gold and silver obtained from it pays the whole cost of the electric process. In the case of the company operating this plant the sales of copper, gold and silver in 1898 were nearly \$7,000,000 and the net amount available for dividends was about \$2,500,000.

GET MONEY FROM SOLDIERS

Cuban Officers Charge Their Men for Granting Certificates Necessary to Draw Their Quota.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—A Cuban general in a letter published in the Independencia today says some commanders of the Cuban army have taken advantage of the three-million dollars gratuity to get money from the soldiers by granting them the certificates necessary to enable them to collect their quota. He gives three cases of men who were charged money by Ramos, a colonel in a Cuban regiment. In another instance, it appears, a man could not get his certificate owing to the lack of money to pay for it. The writer says: "Every day sees that the Americans are more and more right. Many years must pass before the Cubans learn how to handle money without letting it slip to their fingers." The general then asks, in view of the facts adduced, what would have happened if the Americans had entrusted the distribution of the gratuity to Cuban commissioners?

Senor Casanova, the owner and director of the newspaper Guacamacay, has been arrested under the decree recently issued by Major General Ludlow, governor of the Department of Havana. Senor Casanova has repudiated his responsibility in connection with any objectionable articles that appeared in the paper, seeking to throw the blame for their publication on the "jail editor," so-called because he takes the responsibility for whatever appears in the paper. The "jail editor" has not yet been arrested and in the meantime Senor Casanova is detained in custody.

Chief Arthur Has No Information.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said today that no official information had reached him concerning the request of the Lake Shore engineers for increased pay. "The grand officers of the Brotherhood," said Mr. Arthur, "will take no action in the matter unless the request should be refused by the company. In that case we shall endeavor to adjust the matter for the men." It is stated that nearly 58 per cent of the engineers on the Lake Shore are members of the Brotherhood. About 1,000 men would be benefited by the advance asked for.

Building and Loan Society in Trouble.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 3.—In the United States circuit court today Harvey Gray of Connecticut filed a bill in equity against the New York National Building and Loan association, asking that receivers be appointed to take charge of the assets of the defendant company in this district, valued at \$200,000. The states in which the defendant company has property are New York, Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Texas. It alleged that the defendant association is insolvent. The court fixed tomorrow for a hearing.

Accused of Theft in Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—William A. Cox, a Chicagoan, was arrested today shortly after he had disembarked from the steamer Whitney, just arrived from Havana. The arrest was made on the strength of a cable from the Havana authorities, whereby it was charged that Cox had stolen from the steamer a watch and a pocket watch. Cox is wanted at Belen, Cuba, for the theft of \$1,500. Cox denies the charge and says he is unable to account for his arrest.

VILE FAKES IN FOODSTUFFS

Establishes and Drinkables Doctored So as to Deceive Eye and Stomach.

"STAFF OF LIFE" STUFFED WITH SAWDUST

Adulterated Flour Almost Incapable of Sustaining Life—Dope in Butter, Chalk in Milk and Honey Without Bees.

The recent investigation of food adulteration by a committee of United States senators has called attention to the wholesale manner in which the vendors of provisions doctor eatables and drinkables to deceive, first the eye, and then the stomach. To investigate carefully the food we eat is to be convinced that this is an adulterous and sinful generation, says the Washington Post. The trick of adulterating foodstuffs so that they will pass muster as pure with the average housewife has been reduced to an art, and nothing short of a chemical analysis will, in most cases, expose the rascality of unprincipled dealers. The evil has been lessened by rigorous legal measures to this extent: While rarely one time the adulterators were positively injurious to health as well as fraudulent to the purchaser, they are now for the most part harmless, the introduction of cheap and injurious materials serving only the questionable purpose of increasing the profits of the vendor at the expense of the customer.

To begin with the "staff of life," bread, it is a fact that bread can be made to look wholesome and attractive to the eye, while it contains so little nourishment as to be almost incapable of supporting life. The flour used in this kind of bread is adulterated usually with maize or Indian corn. It was once the custom with adulterators to use potato flour as an adulterant of wheat flour, but this was getting a finer lot of a larger size than the one she got from the honest baker. This adulterant proved so injurious to health that the authorities made a persistent attack on it and forced a discontinuance of its use. But beware of baking powders bought from unscrupulous dealers, for alum is still used in these.

Hogus Brand and Butter.

Another ingredient used in bread making which lends itself readily to adulteration is yeast. Potato flour is mixed with it, and serves also as an adulterant for such foods as oatmeal, tapioca and sago. Oatmeal is frequently adulterated with barley or maize starch. Butter is a source of continual trouble to the health authorities, for it is easy to "doctor" butter so that it looks and tastes like the best, while in reality it is almost worthless. The quantity of water in good butter is usually about 10 per cent, or even less, but some of the butter sold today contains as much as 30 per cent and even 35 per cent of water. Of course, if water can be sold for the same price per pound as butter, the vendor is quite willing to sell it. Butter adulteration is now confined almost entirely to the admixture with margarine, a larger quantity of water than is necessary, and the addition of borax as a preservative. When borax is added to old butter it can be sold as fresh butter. Borax, like alum, is injurious to health and should never be used in human food. Margarine is a mixture of animal fats which, when carefully prepared, bears a close resemblance to cows' milk. There is nothing harmful about good margarine, but the harm done in its use is the fraud perpetrated on the public by selling a cheap adulterant as butter.

Adulterating Adulterants.

Strange to say, even the adulterants are adulterated nowadays. It is on record that a case came before the authorities recently where a charge was made of adulterating margarine with paraffin wax. Lard is adulterated in a scientific manner with the harder parts of cottonseed fat, known as cottonseed stearine, and beef fat. The analyst can readily detect these adulterations. If the lard is dissolved in ether and kept in a cool place it falls to the bottom of the vessel in the form of crystals. Beef fat crystals are very different in appearance and under the microscope can readily be distinguished from those of lard.

Milk, which of all things used as human food should be pure, is the most frequently adulterated. It is so easy to add water to milk. Milk, under the microscope, consists of a light-colored fluid, containing particles, which are globules of fat. Milk from which the cream has been taken and water added is seen under the microscope to contain very few of these globules of fat and very much liquid.

Tea is rarely tampered with, for the authorities exercise a very close supervision, and adulterated cargoes are refused admission into the country. These adulterated teas contain leaves that are not genuine, but whose presence is not easily detected, except by an expert. To detect them it is necessary to soak the leaves in water, open them on a plate and compare them with specimens of the genuine leaves.

Honey Made Without Bees.

Genuine honey is often difficult to obtain. It is largely adulterated at the present time with sugar syrup made from starch and with cane- or beet sugar syrup. Jams, jellies and marmalades used to be mysterious mixtures of turnip pulp, unsound fruits, gelatine, dyes and preservatives. The adulteration of these luxuries is now very little in evidence, although vegetable additions are not altogether unknown. The condiments we use are also sometimes adulterated. Mustard is perhaps more adulterated than either ginger or pepper. The chief adulterants of mustard now consist of wheat flour and turmeric coloring. It has been said that mustard contains such an amount of oil that if flour were not added to soak it up it would soon become rancid. Such a contention is probably nothing more than a manufacturer's excuse for adulterating his mustard. After flour has been added to mustard in large quantities, turmeric coloring is mixed in to restore the product to its natural yellow color.

Ginger, both in the root and when ground, is still largely adulterated. Sand and dirt, taken from the sweepings of the warehouse constitute one form of adulteration, while plaster of paris and gypsum are occasional adulterants. The moral of all this is: Don't buy cheap foods and buy only of reputable merchants.

TITLE OF LORD PAUNCEFOTE

British Ambassador to United States Assumes New Name—Expects to Resume Alaskan Negotiations.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British ambassador to the United States assumes the title of Lord Pauncefoot as a result of his elevation to the peerage. He is still considering what territorial title he will take. The ambassador will return to The Hague shortly to complete some peace conference details. The largest amount is returned by a district judge at the recent primaries have filed itemized and sworn statements of the amount that each expended in conducting his campaign. The amounts are merely nominal in each case, and consist largely of the payments of the regular fee to the county central committee to secure the credentials of the delegates elected. The only other expenses quoted were for cards, postage and one or two livery rigs.

Will Have Commercial Agents.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, replying in the House of Commons today to Mr. Walter Rumlum, liberal member for Oldham, said the advertisement of the government had been called to circular No. 17, dated February 18, 1899, issued by the Bureau of Navigation at Washington. He added that the questions affecting British shipping which might arise in connection with the United States law referred to in the circular were ceasing the careful consideration of the government.

Politics Quiet in Hayti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 3.—The political situation here has improved and the city is calm. The prompt action of the United States minister here, Mr. William F. Powell, in the case of M. Duvalier, the newspaper man who was taken by police officers out of the American legation, has created an excellent impression among the foreign population, who consider that the action of the Haytian government in surrendering the prisoner to the minister on his demand probably avoided serious trouble. The people who have been arrested here are accused of plotting the overthrow of the government and the American minister has asked the latter to exercise clemency toward the prisoners.

Mrs. Perot Held Under Bail.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore, Md., who was arrested at Liverpool on an extradition warrant July 27, after reaching that port from Canada, charged with the abduction of her daughter, Gladys, and who was brought here and remanded the same day on \$100 bail with two sureties, appeared for examination this morning in the Bow street police court. She was again remanded on the same bail and with the same sureties, Sir G. Ewen-Smith and Mr. N. Blood.

Witnesses Absolved from Secrecy.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—It appears that the minister of war, General de Margue de Gallifet, has absolved all military witnesses at the court-martial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes from professional secrecy, with the exception that he has requested them not to divulge the names of French agents abroad or disclose anything which could complicate the foreign relations of France.

West India Merchants Bankrupt.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—D. H. McGowan & Co., West India merchants, who have an establishment at Demerara, have been declared bankrupt. Their liabilities are \$75,000.

JOHNSON A STUDY IN MUD

Participant in an Impromptu Slugging Match Covered with a Coating of Clay.

A sculptor in search of a model for a modern "Dying Gladiator" would have found a perfect specimen for the suggestion of up-to-date ideas in the person of Albert Johnson, who was brought to the police station early Wednesday morning by Detective Plisk.

Johnson was the incarnation of realism in art. He was a vanquished fighter and a "study" in mud. The coating of gumbo that covered him from head to foot was acquired when soft and had hardened, giving his wearer an appearance as artistic as that of a clay model on a studio pedestal. The jester characterized Johnson as the "mud-pie" of the "Mick" Mullin's concert garden. The men had a dispute Tuesday night and came to blows, but friends separated them before they progressed very far. Wednesday evening they met in the concert garden and the dispute was renewed. Conditions became interested and it was agreed that the party adjourn to the rear of the premises and lay out a ring, where Johnson and Bowles might settle the contention according to their fistic ability.

The fight was pulled off in the presence



If your hands are rough, hard or chapped from the repeated washings necessary to keep them free from the office dirt, examine carefully the soap you use. If it is a cheap toilet soap, you will find that it is greasy, acid and irritating.

Ivory Soap makes a profuse lather that removes the dirt and rinses easily, leaving the skin soft and clean.

If your office force is large there are two considerations that will recommend Ivory Soap to you. It is quick in action, saving time; and is inexpensive.

Send the office boy for some and try it.

of several dozen spectators. It started as a scientific match and terminated in a hit-as-you-please. When the police arrived, having been attracted by the shouts of those at the ring side, Bowles had dragged Johnson under the ropes to a pool of water and was sitting on him in the middle of the pool. When the crowd saw the bluecoats coming they scattered and in the darkness did not find Johnson and Johnson were arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace by fighting.

THEIR HONORS COME EASILY

Expense Accounts of Republican Candidates for Nomination for District Judge Were Nominal.

In accordance with the provisions of the law passed by the last legislature the republican candidates for district judge were not to be allowed to receive the payments of the regular fee to the county central committee to secure the credentials of the delegates elected. The only other expenses quoted were for cards, postage and one or two livery rigs.

Missouri and Missourians.

Goway ships 200 cars of live stock to market annually. The Joplin Herald reports an epidemic of horse stealing in the southwest. St. Joseph will not permit peepers and peanut vendors to mix in its jubilee week celebration.

Just as soon as the numerous lawsuits are disposed of Nevada will complete its electric railway.

Plattsburg will give an anti-trust picnic August 31. The Plattsburg tariff reform picnic are famous.

Nodaway county appears to favor J. W. Boyd for the democratic nomination in the Third congressional district.

Pleasant Hill has bought an old cable from the Metropolitan Street Railway company of Kansas City and is equipping the street cars with the public square with it.

Dockery will address the Old Settlers' association of Boone county August 10. All citizens who have lived in the county forty years or over are eligible to membership in the association.

The first mail train on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, the line that runs through the northern part of Missouri, was sent out a few days ago, and it is said that the service will be permanent.

Nevada has a Jack-the-Ripper now in jail whose crimes puzzle the police. He has a penchant for mutilating horses and his crimes are so heinous that it is believed he may even worse at the hands of the public unless he is given a long term of years in the penitentiary.

J. G. Slate, who fought the department stores so bitterly during the last session

A Warm Proposition—

In Drexel L. Shooman's red shoes for little feet—turkey red—in sizes up to 8—this year if you want a shoe for the little one that is right up-to-date you will find it here—we believe this is the only place in the city where you can buy a foot-form shoe for the baby—we take as much care in fitting the children as the old folks—if the child is fitted correctly they will never have trouble with their feet—we give away great big palm leaf fans.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1610 FARNAM STREET.

It's Startling—

When you realize that you can buy high grade pianos in this great August sale on the same terms that you would pay in rent—\$5.00 per month. We have placed on sale 20 Standard pianos for this month only—on such liberal terms that there is no excuse for anyone not owning one—you make no large payment down—only \$5.00—the same as rent—and the piano belongs to you.

A. AUSPE, We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 23rd, 1899.

Music and Art, 1513 Douglas.

HER MISTAKE



Hostess—I suppose, Mr. O'Curve, that you are fond of horseback riding, or ah—



Mr. O'Curve—No, oh no; I'm a cellist.

Eyes are Accommodating

They'll see—maybe quite well, through a pair of glasses you pick from a basket—but nature beats a sherrif in forcing a collection of her debts—and fitting one's self to glasses is risky—terribly risky—the assurance that we give you of furnishing the proper glasses places you beyond all risk—Free eye examination.

THE ALCO & PENFOLD CO.,

Leading Scientific Opticians, 1408 FARNAM, OMAHA, OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.



It's Startling—

When you realize that you can buy high grade pianos in this great August sale on the same terms that you would pay in rent—\$5.00 per month. We have placed on sale 20 Standard pianos for this month only—on such liberal terms that there is no excuse for anyone not owning one—you make no large payment down—only \$5.00—the same as rent—and the piano belongs to you.

A. AUSPE, We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 23rd, 1899.

Music and Art, 1513 Douglas.

