# IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

## Marked Increase in Exports of American Electrical Appliances.

## GREATEST OF MODERN POWER HOUSES

### Fire Risk in the Manner of Wiring Buildings—Safeguards for Trolley Cars—Electric Train Lighting.

In a brief review of the development of electrical industries last year Electricity calls attention to the marked increase in foreign trade. That the export business has grown substantially is shown by the fact that "the electrical goods shipped from the port of New York alone to Great Britain for the week ending December 19, 1900, amounted to $59,135, as against $9,325 to the same country for the week ending December 22, 1899. Further, the total amount of electrical goods shipped from that port to all parts of the world for the week ending December 19, 1900, amounted in round numbers to $200,000 as compared with $100,000 for the week ending December 23, 1899.

"During 1899 there were comparatively few electrical goods shipped from this country to Cuba and the Philippines, whereas during 1900 scarcely a week has passed that several thousand dollars' worth has not gone out to these islands.

"In fact such a creditable record has been made in the export business by the electrical industry during the first ten months of 1900—the exports of electrical machinery during that period reaching a total valuation of $4,555,015 as against a value of $2,454,510 for the same period of 1899, while those of instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric devices, amounted in value to $5,401,365 during the ten months of 1900, as compared with a value of $4,642,994 for the same period of the preceding year—that no opportunity should be allowed to pass which promises enlargement or widening of that business. These figures are interesting and instructive as showing how rapidly our electrical export trade is growing in strength and scope, but even the enormous trade, as shown above, is no fair indication of what is to come."

**Niagara Falls Power House.**

One of the thoroughly interesting side trips to be enjoyed in connection with a visit to the Pan-American exposition will be the trip to Niagara Falls to view the wonderful installation in the big power house of the Niagara Falls Power company. It is this station that will supply the electric energy to be used on the exposition grounds, and an inspection of it will bring the visitor in touch with the most marvelous electrical power development of the present time.

The power house proper is a beautiful stone building nearly 500 feet long. The front section is occupied by the company's offices, and to the rear stretches the one-story section known as the dynamo room. Beneath this room there is a great slot, over 400 feet long and 179 feet deep, cut out of solid rock. It is this slot, or wheel-pit, that forms the home of the ten powerful turbines that give power to the dynamos or generators in the station. These turbines are each of 5,000 horse power capacity, and they are connected to the dynamos by a tube shaft which extends up the wheel-pit. The construction is such that the weight of the shaft and the revolving parts of the dynamos practically float upon the water that passes through the turbine. The weight of these parts is many thousand pounds, all adjusted with such nicety that there is but the least possible friction.

The water that supplies the turbines is taken from an inlet canal connected with the upper Niagara river. This canal is 1,450 feet long, 100 feet wide at the tail end and 180 feet wide at the entrance. Its normal depth of water is 12 feet. Passing from this inlet canal, the water goes into penstocks and is carried down the wheel-pit upon the turbines, the head being about 136 feet. After passing through the turbines and developing power the water flows into the big tunnel tail-race. This tunnel is 6,890 feet long. It reaches from the power house to the lower Niagara river, where the stream of water that flows from it may be seen intersecting the river under the upper steel arch bridge just below Prospect park. The tunnel passes right under the main part of the city of Niagara Falls at a depth of about 200 feet. In dimensions the tunnel is 18 feet 10 inches wide and 21 feet and ¼ inch high. Its form is that of a horseshoe and from end to end it is lined with four courses of vitrified brick in order to assure permanency.

It is this station that will be the great power house of the Panamerican exposition. It is a magnificent spectacle to stand on the visitors' gallery in this power house and look upon the whirling dynamos as they make 250 revolutions every minute. The average person finds it difficult to realize that these machines are generating a force that is being transmitted miles and miles away to the exposition grounds, there to delight all within the gates by the wondrous effects created when used in any of its possible forms. How wonderful it will be to look upon the highest electric light on the top of the electric tower and stop to consider that the force that gives it its remarkable brilliancy is developed by means of turbines located deep down in the big wheel-pit in Niagara falls! The electric tower will be 391 feet high. The wheel-pit where the turbines are is 179 feet deep. The distance between the two is over twenty miles.

**Electric Lighting Risks.**

With electric lighting, the overheating of ignitable material is the one danger to be apprehended. Such heating may result from various causes. The amount of heat generated by the transmission of electrical energy depends, in general terms, upon the resistance encountered in the conducting medium, the quantity of current flowing and the rapidity of heat radiation, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine. For this reason a poorly constructed joint in wire laid in wooden molding may, by interposing a high resistance, develop a local heat sufficient to char the woodwork, which eventually bursts into flame; or, a circuit designed for the supply of sixteen candle-power lamps, may be called upon to carry the same number of lamps of thirty-two candle-power, thus doubling the flow of current and causing an increased heating effect throughout the entire length of wire; or a wire, designed for carrying a certain current when strung on insulators and exposed to the air, may be placed in wooden molding, at the whim of the tenant, who cannot understand why a larger wire is required for the latter method because he does not stop to consider the decrease in the rate of heat radiation which results from the change. So, also, the presence of weak or defective insulation may cause a series of infinitesimal leaks from wire to wire, which, added together, assume finite proportions and may result in adding to a circuit a burden entirely ignored in calculations of wire sizes.

To guard against the overheating the insertion of a "fuse" in the line is usually resorted to. This is a strip of metal of such material and cross-section as to insure its melting—and thus opening the circuit—upon the passage of a current sufficient to barely overheat the wire. The fuse, however, is no protection against the heat developed at bad joints or at points where leakage from one wire to another (or to some other conducting medium) is localized. It prevents an excessive flow merely, not a flow along unauthorized paths or over improper obstructions. And yet heavy copper or iron wire is not infrequently used to replace these fuses, thus defeating the object of the device; and, indeed, cases are on record where the brass-capped fuse plugs were filled solid with lead, in order, as the engineer expressed it, "to do away with the only weak part of the system."

When a fuse "blows" it invariably scatters molten metal, which may communicate a dangerous degree of heat to the material upon which it falls, and yet very many people fail to understand why the inspector requires that the fusing appliance shall be inclosed in a non-combustible case.

The only protection against poor joints lies in the prevention of them. The best protection against local leakage consists in the adoption of a good insulating covering for the wires and of such a method of construction as would permit of the operation of the circuits without leakage if the wires were entirely uncovered, in which case the insulation becomes an efficient factor of safety.

**Lightning-Arrester for Trolley Cars.**

A new kind of lightning-arrester has been attracting attention in Europe. It is designed for the purpose of preventing accidents occurring on trolley cars from sudden discharges of atmospheric electricity in districts crossed by extensive networks of electric wire, a common form of accident resulting in injury to the instruments and sometimes loss of life. The intent of the new system is to prevent the flash from reaching any part of an electric system, or, if this should take place, to insure that the current is invariably deflected so that no harm can result. The system has been introduced in a number of cars of the Berlin-Charlottenburg Electric railway in Germany, and so-called "horn-arresters" are attached to the upper part of the car in the same way as the trolley. A number of these instruments have also been placed at certain intervals along the line, fixed on the top of the ornamental iron posts that carry the conducting wire of the railway. The first cars on which the system was tried worked so well that the lightning-arresters have been generally adopted. In some instances the "horn arresters" have been applied in the form of a second trolley, and in others they have been installed on the roof of the car in connection with the trolley itself.

**Electric Train Lighting.**

At the recent international railway congress in Paris, reports the Boston Transcript, two interesting reports were submitted on train lighting, embodying a resume of the various methods of lighting railway carriages which have obtained on the continent and in the United Kingdom from the early days of the railways to the latest improvement and the perfection of the present methods. One of these reports, made by M. Chaperon, chief of a division on the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean railway, and M. Herard, assistant chief of transportation of the Orleans railway, embraced all the continental countries except Austria-Hungary, Roumania, The Netherlands, Luxembourg and Germany. The principal interest in the report attaches naturally to gas and electric lighting, the two great systems which are now competing for public favor. "With oil lighting the expense of installation is comparatively low, but it requires a numerous staff for cleaning, filling and maintaining the lamps. It is requisite that this work should be carefully done, as the quality of the light and the economy of the system depend absolutely on the manner in which it is done. Finally, the quality of oil, wicks, etc., have first importance. All these necessary conditions require that good oil or petroleum lighting should bring the cost per lamp hour to quite a high figure. In gas lighting the cost of installation for the manufacture and supply of the gas is quite considerable. * * * The expense for labor is reduced to the minimum, the service of the staff being limited to wiping the cups and chimneys of the lamps, the examination of the burners and supplying the reservoirs or tanks of the carriage. The advantages of the system are principally in the quality of the light, the facility of modifying the intensity as well as the simplicity of the labor in maintenance and cleaning, and in the celerity of filling the supply tanks. The lighting power of the gas may be still improved by mixing it with highly carburetted products. Several of these have been made use of; among others, naphthaline (albo-carbon), which has not given very good results. Acetylene mixed with gas in the proportion of 25 to 35 per cent gives the flame a very considerable intensity and fixity." Coming at once to the question of lighting by electricity, the report says: "Electric lighting is, without contradiction, that which is presented under the most attractive form. Incandescent electric lamps have in fact an incontestable superiority over all the other methods of lighting, as much from the point of view of comfort as that of facility of installation of luminous centers, which may be as intense as desired and which can be placed at the most convenient points for the passengers. They produce no, or next to no, heat, and there is no occasion to provide for the products of combustion being carried outside. The electric lighting of the carriages produced by means of a dynamo driven by the axle during the run of the train realizes in principle a complete and rational system of lighting." This report concludes with a query for discussion as to whether the equipment provided to assure constancy of tension will be likely to deteriorate in service, and whether its maintenance will be expensive. Also, whether regular inspections of the parts will tend to cause too great a degree of immobility of the rolling stock.

# IN THE WHEELING WORLD.

The approaching assembly of the League of American Wheelmen excites considerable interest among the standbys of the organization. Michigan rooters appear very confident of capturing the presidency, which Conway W. Sams puts off. There is said to be such rivalry between the leading eastern candidates that H. S. Earle of Detroit stands a first-class chance of winning out.

What action will be taken in regard to the revision of the constitution of the league remains to be seen. This is a matter of prime importance and must be handled with gloves. A committee has already held a meeting for this purpose. According to meager accounts obtainable, the meeting was a lively one. A minority report was made, but never published. Neither was the draft of the revised constitution which the majority favored. Each side is apparently holding back its report so that the opposition cannot gain an advantage by being forewarned of its character before the day of the assembly. National Secretary Bassett, with the Massachusetts state division back of him, is in possession of the approved revision, and John B. Uhle of the New York state division has the minority report. The latter will publish the minority report just as soon as Bassett sends him a copy of the constitution as revised by the national secretary.

There are many who believe that the League of American Wheelmen will never survive the assembly, although in the last month the affairs of the organization have taken on a brighter hue. The membership, however, is an indefinable quantity because the secretary has wisely stopped publishing membership figures. It is not so long ago that the league had over 100,000 members; today it is fortunate if it has one-quarter that number. These it is losing steadily. The organization has a salaried secretary, with a corps of clerks. It gives its president $3,500 a year, on paper, it is said, for the league has paid out little in salary in the past years.

At the national cycle show recently held in New York City one of the principal topics of conversation was the prominence given to cycling interests by the Panamerican exposition. The wheelmen were enthusiastic on the subject of the exposition and expressed their firm conviction that a very large attendance of the cycling public is assured. Among the many prominent members of the League of American Wheelmen in attendance at the show there was a strong sentiment in favor of holding the league meet in Buffalo in August. If the opinions of these members, from widely separated parts of the country, be taken as a criterion, there will be a practically unanimous vote in favor of Buffalo for the annual summer gathering.

A. L. Matlack, the bicycle policeman of Camden, N. J., appears this year as the national long-distance record-holder on the road. He rode from July 7 to September 4, day and night, over the pike from Camden to Atlantic City and in the sixty days completed 10,491 miles, of which 8,900 were centuries ridden under the Century Road club rules. This gave him the mileage and the century record for sixty days and it has just been allowed by the road records committee of the Century Road club. Matlack also won the mileage and the century record for thirty days, by his riding from October 1 to October 30. His thirty-day record is fifty-one centuries and his mileage for that time 5,678 miles. By these performances he became also the holder of the year's century record, with 261 to his credit. The national mileage record for 1900 goes to W. L. Stannard of Springfield, Mass. He covered 38,887 miles and it was done in the course of his business, without any scorching or agonizing "continuous centuries."

A New York dealer in bicycle sundries, who has returned from a trip through the west, says that at Fargo he saw hundreds of men and women clad in furs riding through the streets when there was two inches of snow on the ground and the temperature near the zero mark. The wheelmen there are all enthusiasts, he says, and nearly every one rides the year around. The cycling influence is so strong that it prevented a railroad corporation from laying tracks in a street that was a popular wheeling route. From the same man was obtained the opinion that the interest in cycling is now stronger in the west than in the east.

Flying starts for motor-paced bicycle races will be introduced this coming season to prevent that strain which invariably comes to the pace follower in going away from a standing start. Races with single motor pace will also be introduced, as being fairer to the first-class men. On the single motor the pacemaker is farther away from the pace-follower and that sort of pacing is considered to give the first-class pace-followers a better showing for their money. Recommendations of this character will be made to the board of control when it meets next month, in addition to those recommendations regarding the width of the body of the motor, suggested as nine inches, the extreme width of the handle bars twenty-two inches, and a provision that both riders on a motor must pedal. On the single the rider does not pedal at any time, nor is there possible provision that he shall do so.

A marked example of the fickleness of public taste and fancy is afforded by the falling off of the home demand for bicycles, despite their great reduction in price. That there remain other markets to be exploited by the American wheel, however, is shown in a picturesque report from Consul General King, at Bangkok, as follows: "The first consignment of safety bicycles was brought to Bangkok by Dr. P. T. Carrington, an American dentist, in 1896. Previous to that time one or two of these wheels had been imported for private use. There are now in this city between 2,500 and 3,000 bicycles. They are to be seen in all parts of the city and are used by all classes. The king of Siam rides an American bicycle of the latest and most improved model and it is by no means an uncommon thing to see the ministers of the government coming and going to their duties and even to public functions on their wheels.

"The minister of the interior has systematically encouraged the use of the wheel, believing that its employment will lead to better roads in the city and in the country towns. He is the head of a large bicycle club that numbers upward of 400 members. Among the members are many of the princes and government officials, and, in the favorable seasons of the year, this club indulges in long runs to the remote parts of the city. These runs are generally held during the cooler portion of the night and wind up in a banquet well toward the morning."

"I have used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine and think it is the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a newsdealer of Erie, Pa. Nothing else as good. Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha. Dillon's drug store, South Omaha.

**Thirty Indians Jailed.**

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 9.—United States Marshal Bennett and guards have lodged thirty full-blood Creek Indians in jail here, charged with participating in the recent Snake band trouble.

# AMERICAN HANDICAP TALK

## Several Omaha Sportsmen Will Go After Money in Big Shoot.

## WILL TOWNSEND TO SPRING A SURPRISE

### Nebraska Hunters Are Awaiting the Action of Legislature on Subject of Spring Shooting and Game Preservation.

Several expert shots of Omaha have signified their intention of participating in the American handicap tournament in New York the first week in April. Among those to go are W. D. Townsend, Frank Parmelee, Dan Braw of Syracuse and Dick Linderman of Lincoln. Others who will attend if possible are Tom and Dick Kimball and Jim Smead. With these men at the national event there is no reason why Omaha should not get some of the money hung up on the events.

Will Townsend is getting ready to spring a surprise on some of the eastern shots, and, if he gets his former handicap of twenty-seven yards, he will, in the opinion of his friends, come in for some of the big money. Mr. Townsend is practicing on a new load, the proportions of which are kept secret at present and may not be revealed until after the New York meeting. To persons interested he displayed a target Friday which shows that if he has not perfected his load he is not far from it. A thirty-inch target, placed thirty yards from the gun, showed the marks of 446 No. 8 shot, and within the thirty inches the shot were so evenly distributed that a humming bird would have had a hard time to escape.

A target contest is scheduled for North Bend, Neb., February 14 and 15, at which no money is to be added. February 19 and 20 a contest will be held at St. Edward, the main event on each day being a fifteen live-bird shoot, $10 added.

Devotees of the gun and rod in Nebraska are at present watching the legislature and houses which have in former years done a heavy business in the way of supplying guns and ammunition to the men who hunt the fields and waters of the state have practically suspended their usual February business until the fate of the bill relating to the preservation of game in the state is settled. One Omaha house reports orders for several thousand loaded shells, which have been placed on file until it is determined that there will be spring shooting. The sportsmen themselves are somewhat divided on the subject of spring shooting. All of them agree that if the practice can be suppressed in all of the states through which the birds pass this state should enact a law making spring shooting a misdemeanor. The majority say that until the states will unite on the subject such a law would work a hardship on Nebraska sportsmen. Other persons equally interested say that this state should lead the way and that other states will follow. These hunters say with a degree of truth that many of the birds which visit this state raise their broods here and that every female bird killed in the spring means a flock lost to the fall hunters. The Omaha Gun club has gone on record as favoring spring shooting at present and in all probability the bill as amended will become a law.

As originally drafted the pending law provided that it would be unlawful to catch any sort of game or fish in the waters of the state except under the provisions of the act. Another section provided an open season for trout not less than eight inches long, but for no other fish. Under the common rules of construction the mentioning of one variety of fish excluded all others and had the law been enacted without amendment it would have been unlawful to have caught bass, catfish or any other variety save trout at any time of the year. Another peculiar thing about this phase of the law was the action of one of the members of the Omaha Gun club, an enthusiastic fisherman, who drafted an amendment to the law providing that it would be lawful to catch any of the fish mentioned in the act between April 1 and November 1. The amendment was endorsed by the other members of the committee, but when the matter was discussed it developed that the man who offered the amendment did it in order to stop the practice of ice-fishing and had not noticed that the bill as it stood before amendment suppressed fishing of all kinds except for trout.

Here is one of the dialogues in the committee of the Omaha Gun club discussing the law in reference to the preservation of game:

Henry Homan—This part specifying the fish which is to be caught in pounds is absurd. How is a man to tell when he has caught all the law allows? He would have to carry a pair of scales.

Sandy Griswold—Oh, not so bad as that, I guess.

Homan—Yes, he would, for he will have to stop when he catches twenty pounds, and how can he tell when he gets that amount?

Griswold—Let him use the scales that come with the fish.

Homan—That's all right, but suppose he is catching catfish?

"Speaking of hard luck," said one of the members of the Omaha Gun club who went with the team to Kansas City last month, "I never saw anything like that of W. D. Townsend and Frank Baird. Those two fellows are out money because of their ability to kill birds, and never again, unless they are permitted to stand with their backs to the trap, will they take chances on missing a bird at which they shoot.

"You see it was this way. In one of the minor contests of the Kansas City meeting four men were tied for first place, and but one man in second place, when Townsend went to the scratch. He had killed every bird and would have made the fifth man for first money. When that purse was divided his portion would be less than half the money in the second place, so he counted on missing his last bird. The bird got off in good shape for a miss. Aiming at the atmosphere, Will blazed away with both barrels. Whether he only startled the bird or really hit it does not matter. That bird flew low as it crossed the fence and a dog which had been retrieving jumped three feet in the air and caught the bird, killing it inside the limit.

"Baird was almost as unlucky. It would have been dollars in his pocket to have missed one bird, and he went after the dollars. The bird flew low and Frank shot at the clouds. With the report of the first barrel the bird flew into the smoke, and the second barrel brought it down, while Baird thought the bird was out of bounds.

"But the worst case of killing a bird against one's will was over at the recent meeting at Dennison. 'Dominick' came to the scratch without a hope of getting into first place. Four men were tied on second place, and no one was in on third money. When the last bird arose 'Dominick' lacked one bird of joining the tie on second money. The bird flew out of trap leisurely and seemed to dare 'Dominick' to shoot. He gave the bird all the chance in the world to escape, but it refused to go. Then 'Dominick' got mad, and giving it both barrels, dropped it dead and laid down his gun $14 worse off than if he had scored a miss."

**General Manderson Sits Up.**

General E. F. Manderson was able to sit up Saturday, which shows marked improvement in his condition, and he is believed now to be on his way to a speedy and complete recovery. It is said that he was feeling very good this morning and the opportunity of sitting up gave him a change which appeared to be helpful.

(Dr. McGrew at Age 52.)

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STATISTICS SHOW DANGER.

Four Out of Five Men are Afflicted With Varicocele or Some Nervous Disorder—The Increase of Diseases of the Nervous System Is Alarming—A Plain Talk By Dr. Bennett, Who has Discovered a Method of Applying Electricity to the Human Sytsem That Will Cure Every Ailment Which May Afflict Men and Women—Electricity the Fountain of Life.

Nature intended that a man should retain his Vitality and Vigor to a ripe old age, but the average man at some time in his life has disobeyed Nature's plain and simple laws, and, as a consequence, men, and women, too, who should now be in their prime have lost the vitality and strength essential to happiness and are little more than nervous wrecks. To these persons this world certainly seems a gloomy one with very little to look forward to. Let the cause of these Nervous Weaknesses and kindred ailments be what it may, the question is, Is there a cure? I truthfully tell you that Electricity, properly applied, will cure every ill or ailment with which you may be afflicted. I have studied the action of Electricity upon these ailments all my life, and in my Electric Belt I have an invention which will cure every case, no matter to what stage your trouble has reached or what other remedies (so-called) have failed. If my Belt fails to cure you, it does not cost you a cent. I guarantee to cure. This is certainly fair. I know that my method of applying Electricity cannot fail. As a reward for my study, research and discovery, the United States Government has given me the exclusive use of this method. Every case of VARICOCELE, no matter how severe, cured under guarantee.

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt

Is entirely different from the many so-called electric belts now being offered the public and must not be confused with them. It has soft, silken chamois covered sponge electrodes which do away with that frightful burning and blistering caused by all other belts, which have bare metal electrodes. My Belt can be renewed when burned out for only 25c; other belts when burned out are worthless. I absoutely guarantee my Electric Belt to cure Varicocele and all Weaknesses in either sex; restore Lost Vitality and Vigor; cure Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism in any form, Stomach Disorders, Constipation, Nervous Ailments, Lame Back, Malaria, all Female Complaints, etc. My Electrical Suspensory free to male patients.

I have written a book, "The Finding of the Fountain of Eternal Youth." Sent free, postpaid, for the asking. Book will tell you all about it. Sold only by

DR. BENNETT Electric Belt Co.
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Dodge and 16th Streets, Omaha, Neb.


RIPAN'S TABULES is an effectual cure for the ills which originate in a bad stomach. 10 for 5c. At all druggists.


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REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS —IN— RATES via THE ONLY DIRECT LINE —TO— CALIFORNIA OREGON WASHINGTON

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Omaha to California $25.00

To Ogden, Salt Lake City, Ut...$23.00
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TICKETS TO BE ON SALE
February 12, 19, 26, March 5, 12, 19, 26.
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Further information cheerfully given on application to new city ticket office, 1324 Farnam St., or telephone 316.



Easy health for Women

Health is a matter of vital importance to a mother. Mrs. Gallion spent $1,575 trying to get relief from doctors. When she saw the doctors could give her no relief she turned to Wine of Cardui and she was cured. There are many cases like Mrs. Gallion's. Yet every day women rush to a doctor and walk blindly into the dangers of the operating table without giving Wine of Cardui a test. The health of a woman concerns herself and for ordinary female ills she can best treat herself. Women are coming to realize this and thousands of them are taking the Wine of Cardui home treatment. They are curing themselves in the privacy of their own homes, without the humiliation of a physician's private examination. This pure Wine regulates the menstrual flow, restores the fallen womb to its place, and stops the terrible drains of leucorrhœa. It is a safe remedy to put into the hands of any invalid and in nine out of ten cases effects an immediate relief and a permanent cure. Do you not think

WINE OF CARDUI

is the remedy you need for those grinding aches and bearing down pains which make your days full of pain and your nights sleepless? Ask your druggist for a $1.00 bottle. It will cure you.

Utica, Miss., Feb. 18, 1900.

I am now forty-four years of age, and in the past my health was so bad. I was under the treatment of several doctors but I got no relief. Wine of Cardui was introduced to me. I tried six bottles and found a great relief in it. It has improved my health much during my married life. I am the mother of three children. I have spent $1,575 for treatment up to date, but find more relief in your Wine of Cardui than all the other medicines I have taken.
Mrs. E. G. GALLION.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.



A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it can not be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says, "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position as I was a clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefitted me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I can not say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.


# CANON IS SUPERINTENDENT

## Deputy Sheriff Selected to Manage County Poor Farm and Hospital.

## CONNOLLY GIVES UP FIGHT FOR SLOUP

### One Deputy County Attorney Files His Bond with Approval of District Judges—Other County Business Transacted.

Daniel W. Canon is the new superintendent of the county poor farm and hospital and the resignation of William H. Olmsted from that position has gone into effect. At Saturday's meeting of the county commissioners a resolution to appoint Mr. Canon was reported favorable from the committee on poor farm and the report of the committee was adopted with only the dissenting vote of Mr. Harte. Mrs. Canon was appointed matron of the institution.

At a caucus of the democratic members of the board, held just before the regular meeting of the commissioners, Connolly held out for the appointment of Adam J. Sloup to the poor farm superintendency and announced that he would not vote for Canon. When it came to a showdown, however, the chairman gave in and joined his party colleagues in the election of Canon.

**Gets Approval of Judges.**

Elmer E. Thomas, one of the deputy attorneys, gave in to the contention of the republican members of the board that his bond required the approval of the district judges, by filing the document with the signatures of five of the judges scratched on its face.

The county attorney sent in a communication in which he explained that the reason he had not carried out the order of the board to sue the city of Omaha for $12,000 and the city of South Omaha for $9,000 for board of city prisoners at the county jail was that both cities had counter claims against the county. He suggested that a committee be appointed by the board to confer with committees representing the cities for the purpose of striking a balance on the accounts.

J. M. Welch filed his bond on the county meat contract that was awarded to him some weeks ago. The contract for supplying the county with ice was awarded to David Talbot, whose bid was $1.25 per ton.

Thomas Ritchie was appointed justice of the peace for Union precinct and Henry Rasmus was appointed inspector of bridges.

The board accepted an invitation to attend the state meeting of county commissioners, to be held at Lincoln February 19.


**A Follower of the Grip.**

An attack of the grip is often followed by a persistent cough which to many proves a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after all else had failed to give any permanent relief. For sale by all druggists.


# HENDERSON IS TOO SHORT

## Man Arrested at Dallas is Not "Kidnaper No. 3," Says Chief Donahue.

H. C. Henderson, alias H. C. Howell, under arrest at Dallas, Tex., is not "No. 3" of the men wanted for the Cudahy kidnaping. This was the import of the message which Chief of Police Donahue sent to the Dallas chief Saturday after the photograph which had been received from there had been viewed by several of the persons counted on to identify the kidnapers when they are caught. Henderson is about four inches too short to answer the description and is said to be a trifle too heavy.

## PARIS IS BEST FORTIFIED.

### Twenty-One Miles of Defenses Now Guard the French Capital.

The best fortified city in the world is Paris. It is defended by seven great forts about the city, eight miles away from its walls; nineteen smaller forts four miles out each containing three acres and mounting two ninety-five-ton guns. Great stacks of 100-pound melinite shells are ready for these guns to hurl. There are twenty-one miles of continuous fortifications about the town—earthwork walls 150 feet thick at the base and fronted by forty-five-foot moats. So cleverly are the forts masked by long slopes of green turf and the walls by trees and bushes that one can pass in and out of Paris a dozen times and see scarcely a trace of its fortifications.

The range of the ninety-five-ton guns is fourteen miles. To work these guns Paris has 50,000 trained artillerymen among its reservists. It could man every gun twice over, garrison all its forts with infantry reservists and put a dozen cavalry regiments into the field for scouting purposes. Such a performance no other city on earth could rival.

At every 1,000 yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story guardhouse. Some 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within call of all attackable points. Every horse over 4 years old is registered. The general staff could choose from some 120,000 horses. There are in Paris 15,000 cabs, with three horses to a cab—48,000 mounts fairly suitable for cavalry. Add 20,000 tram and 'bus horses and 50,000 draught horses—the balance may be taken as in private hands. The military stores of Paris are boundless. In a day it could arm and clothe 450,000 fighting men with 70,000,000 rounds of melinite cartridges and at the army bakeries it reserves large stores of grain.