ATTRACTIVE FIELD FOR CAPITALISTS

Certain Supply of Water with a Fine Pall Makes the Proposition an Easy One for Practical Solution.

Within a few years California has broome of electric power development in the country. The pioneer enterprise on the Amerithrough the help of the state and which was supposed, at the time it was finished, to be a construction that would permanently retain the foremost place among California distance transmission of electric power, has since been outranked by several others of greater capacity and operating in a much broader field. The longest distance transmission plants in the world are in this state. They are in practical operation, genagencies for the creation of the same elements, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

stream descending from the Sierran waterthe state and in all branches of human occupation. From a condition of industrial and in such a case yields more than helplessness, produced by the supposed twenty-six volts per kilo. The time retotal, absence of a chean fuel supply, the quired for charging is the same as that of state suddenly emerged into a position of industrial hope and activity, through the though three and a half hours is the norrevelation that the power lying dormant in mal. A complete memoir on this new form these mountain streams and in the innuline of the range were capable of competing in power production with the cheapest fuel and is to be printed in the transactions. the earth has so far yielded. Even the supplementary discovery of inexhaustible fields of crude petroleum, specially suited for the generation of steam power, has apparently not disturbed the supremacy of the watersheds as producers of a successful rival in transmissible electric power. This largely due, of course, to the fact that the delivery of electricity to any point where desired is absolutely independent of the ordinary means of transportation. Common carriers by water land have no control over it and the rate of transmission to the point of delivery is determined entirely by the amount of the investment in the transmission plant made by the company generating the power supply. The capital invested in a modern transmission line of the largest capacity over any given distance is infinitesmal when compared with the cost of a pipe line or railroad or any other medium used for the transportation of solid or liquid fuel.

Attractive to Capitalists. Electric power plants have thus, of late years, become very attractive properties to capitalists. Given a sufficient permanent water supply anywhere on the flanks of the mountain ranges of the state and capitalists will eagerly invest , heir money in an electric plant corresponding to the power capacity of the water supply. Millions of dollars have been invested in this way during the last few years and great electric power plants have been constructed at various points in the Sierran foothills, which are now delivering their product to the great centers of population in the state for lighting and manufacturing purposes, while others which will in due season add immensely to the horse power deliverable at these points, are in course of construction. San Francisco is the chief objective point of all the plants constructed and planned north of Fresno and the metropolis is promised in a few years an unlimited supply for manufacturing and other purposes of the cheapest power known to modern science and industry. Southern California's chief city is to be equally favored through a combination of various electric power plants organized by W. S. Tevis, the executor of the Lloyd Tevis estate, and Henry Fisher of Redlands. The various electric plants now in existence in the mouthern counties and the Kern river canyon plant, which will cost at least \$2,000,000, are included in the combine Contracts have already been made, it is said, for the delivery by this combination of 15,000-horse power in Los Angeles. One of the remarkable features of the Kern river canyon plant is contained in the fact that its promoters expect to serve the oil producers of the Kern river and Newhall fields with power for the pumping of their

their own fuel can supply, although drawn on the spot. Besides delivering power at the centers of population these electric plants are supplying energy in intermediate territory for whatever purpose it may be needed. by it in the mining districts. Quartz mills, mine pumps, hoisting works, smelting plants and trrigation works are being furnished with a cheaper power than can be produced from the forests or any other source of fuel. Even the mines on the Comstock lode in Nevada are now being furnished with power for the hoisting and milling of their ore. generated in this state out of the Truckee river, and all the smelters in Shasta county will soon be drawing heat and power from the headwaters of the Sacramento. We are undergoing a great industrial revolution in this state-one that is equal to anything which the discovery and opening of a great deposit of the best coal could produce-and some persons who have made electric power development here a close study sanguinely express the opinion that the day will soon dawn on California when its watersheds will be supplying it with all the power it can employ in manufacturing, at a cost lower than any form of fuel can possibly produce.

wells cheaper than the steam power which

St. Lawrence Power Plant. The electrical transmission of power will be an important factor in the industrial condition of the United States during this century, the degree of importance depending on the ability of electrical engineers to jelly works. send power long distances without con-siderable loss. When the big electrical the transmission of power to Buffalo, twenty-three miles away, was the economic to the front of the berrowed apron. limit, but since then, notably at Mysore. The door bell rang. The judge to India, where water power is converted into then again transformed into compressed air judge answered the summens. power for working the gold mines, the electric current has ben used with economy as a vehicle to convey power over greater dstances. Relying partly on what has al- burry. ready been accomplished, and partly, doubtless, on the seeming assurance that more devised in the near future, a group of herself. which will utilize a part of the great water power of the Long Sault rapids of the St. Lawrence river, a plant as large and quite

British capital largely is back of the enterdifferent from that at Niagara falls. The Niagara plant utilizes a small column of rence at Massena, so that with a canal three motorman at the head of the train. without usng the Canadian canals. Edison's New Storage Battery.

This has lately been described as follows: The negative pole (corresponding to the erating and transmitting light and power zinc of a cell, or to the lead of ordinary from the Sierra foothills to the bay cities storage batteries) is of iron. The positive in successful competition with all other pole (corresponding to the carbon of a cell, or to the peroxide of lead in ordinary storage batteries) is a superoxide of nickel-Since the feasibility of converting the Ni O2. The electrolyte is potash in solupower contained in falling water into a tion in water (10 to 40 per cent) or, prefertractable electric agent capable of being ably, a 20 per cent solution of hydroxide of sent almost anywhere on a slender wire on potash, which freezes at -30 degrees C a mission of usefulness, either as an ii- The initial voltage of discharge after a luminant or as an industrial force, every recent charge is 114 volts; the mean voltage after a complete discharge is about 1 1-10 shed has acquired a positively new value. volts and the normal current of discharge As a result electric power plants are bling per unit of element surface is 92-100 of established all along the base of the great an ampere per square decimetre. The avermountain range from Sisklyou to San age discharge is 8 82-100 watts per kilo, Diego. Industrial conditions are being corresponding to a complete discharge in revolutionized in consequence in all parts of three and a half hours, but the battery can be completely discharged in one hour

American Institute of Electrical Engineers

the discharge. It can be done in one hour.

of storage battery was read by Mr. Ken-

A speed controller, which the inventor From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nanasserts will solve the problem of the ap- nie Galleger of La Grange, Ga., applied plication of electricity to trunk lines, has Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on been perfected by a Chicago engineer. The her head and face and writes its quick system, it is claimed, can be installed for cure exceeded all her hopes. It works 40 per cent of the expense of the present wonders in sores, bruises, skin eruptions, methods and the cost of maintenance is cuts, burne, scalds and piles. 25c.

earest city of considerable size; Ottawa, is smoother, not being marked by the jerks Ont., is sixty miles north, and Montreal noticeable in the movement of cars under ninety miles east. From the fact that the present system. Power houses may be located fifty or 100 miles apart prise it may be inferred that the Canadian right of way, or if the line intended to be ties will reap some advantage from the operated is in the city the plant may be power plant, but it also seems probable placed some distance away, to take adthat Massena, where the Grand Trunk and vantage of a waterfall. The electricity is New York Central railroads have terminals, generated at from 15,000 to 30,000 v.lis. will develop into a manufacturing center. single phase alternating current, and is The engineering problem at Massena is very transformed by static transformers to 1,000 volts, which is used on the trolley wire and returned through the rails. The cars are water of great height, with a tunnel to equipped with "synchronous, alternating cur-carry off the exhausted water cut half a rent, single phase motors," which rotate at mile through solid rock. At Massena, which a constant epeed and are connected with the is at the head of the Long Sault rapids, the car axie through the speed controller, by Grasse river parallels the St. Lawrence, which the cars may be started and run at three miles away. Sowing into the larger any desired speed. Instead of dragging one of the most active and important fields river below. But the level of the Grasse is trailers all the cars may have motors and forty feet lower than that of the St. Law- drive themselves and be operated by a can river at Folsom, which was developed miles long there is ample water power and speed controller is the entering wedge in a costless means of disposing of the waste. the operation of railroads with electricity, More than that, the Grasse river would be said the inventor. "With it there will be made navigable from its mouth to the end no difficulty to be overcome, such as exof the canal, which will be a ship canal, and pense of numerous power, houses with the plants created for the generation and long- a lock at the dam would provide a means men to operate them. We propose also to for getting around the Long Sault rapids apply it to other purposes, such as the control of the speed of paper and cement mi.ls. lathes, printing presses and other places where a variation of speed is required."

Hewitt System of Electric Lighting. The lamps consist of glass tubes filled with the vapor of quicksilver through which an electric current passes. The positive electrode is of iron, the negative of quicksilver. The lamps are attached to ordinary conducting wires carrying a current of 100 to 200 volts. A higher voltage is required to light them and this is obtained by means of a Wehnelt interrupter. The light is very steady and very brilliant, but it is poor in red rays and therefore not pleasant unless red reflectors are placed behind the lamps Lamps giving 1,000-candle power have been fed by a current of only 115 volta-a very economical result. The inventor is Mr. Edward Cooper Hewitt of New York

Canadians Get No Rebates.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.-In the convention of the Royal Scottish Claps it was decided to revoke the order issued some years ago giving Canadians a rebate of 25 per cent on all bereavement claims and providing that hereafter they shall pay all assessments in full. The Canadian delegates fought the concession would make serious trouble in

To Save Her Child

less than those now in use. High speed can guaranteed by Kuhn & Co., druggist,

Ogdensburg, N. Y., thirty miles away, is the be obtained and the advance to a high rate SECRET SERVICE SLEUTHS Their Relentiess Pursuit of Criminals

> Illustrated-Always at Work.

counts of the arrest by secret service agents of some noted criminal whose crimes are last year. unknown to the public or had been committed so long ago that they had passed ing detective branch of the government. which never appears in the public eye, except in the act of pouncing on a victim and which never forgets a crime or a criminal.

The secret service division never rests, says the New York Times; it is always at work, and it must be a skillful and ingenious criminal who can avoid running down sooner or later. When a crime has been committed that falls within the jurisdiction of the secret service division, nothing but death will ever get the government agents off the track of it. The criminal may escape by leaving the country or effacing himself in some other manner, but he will never be able to reappear with security. The moment he does so, some secret service agent who has been waiting for him for years will be at his elbow. The secret service division comes about as near to being a personification of Nemesis as any mortal institution. Years make no difference with it; each new member of the division falls heir to cases made years ago and takes up the work as if the crime had been committed yesterday.

It is not the usual practice of the secret service to set an agent on the trail of one crime and keep him at it until the criminal is found or the case is given up, as is done by city detective forces. On the contrary, each secret service agent in the wherever he may be, is practically charged with the capture of every criminal in the land. He has the description of every counterfeiter, knows by heart the man's personal peculiarities and is acappears to be not the slightest chance that they will ever meet. Years after the crime has passed out of the memory of all men outside the secret service this agent will see a counterfeit bill which to the eye of the novice will look like all other countermerable Sierran lakes lying below the snow nelly at the last annual meeting of the resolution hard and said the removal of this feit bills. The secret service man will recognize in it some peculiarity of the work done by this forgotten counterfeiter from the other side of the continent and will know that the man is near him and must

be run down. Away back in 1884 some counterfelting was done in Indiana by a band known as "the Driggs gang." The head of it was named Jim Guyon. The other members of the gang were captured, but Jim Guyon shot and killed a secret service agent and escaped. He has never been heard of since.

Romance of Henry Watterson's son and a Cubun Belle.

Wooed and Won in War One of the prettiest romances of the war Lieutenant Watterson was invited to the took place was filled with flowers, many

clusion last week by the marriage of Lieu- in the habit of giving. tenant Watterson to Seporita Casanova in Philadelphia. By a very quiet little wedfamilies of Cuba was joined to a famous family of the United States, and the question of Cuban alliance, for two people at least, was happily settled. Both the bride anova is the niece of the famous General Casanova who was killed in the Cubanvolunteer service, from which he has been promoted by President McKinley to a post n the regular army.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war Henry Watterson, jr., then 23 years old, was one of the first to enlist for active service. He entered the so-called "dude" regiment of Louisville and was sent to Porto Rico. He quickly rose in rank and was shortly afterward placed in charge of a company to make a forced march across the island with the hospital stores. Later he was transferred to post duty in Cienfuegos, Cuba. It was here that he met his fate. It was literally love at first sight. The present Mrs. Lieutenant Watterson first saw her husband during a drill at his barracks. The American soldiers occupied the Spanish barracks at Cienfuegos, with their spacious parade ground. The drill days had become something of a social function. All Clenfuegos attended. Among the society people who sat among the trees which border the

with Spain was brought to a happy con- elaborate balls which the Casanovas were of which had been brought from Cuba and

The couple soon found they had many ding one of the oldest and most aristocratic things in common. The senorita's father, Dr. Juan Casanova, was a strong American sympathizer. He was graduated from Jef-ferson college, in Philadelphia and had lived many years in the United States. The and bridegroom are descended from families senorita was graduated from the convent of soldiers. Senorita Blanca Esther Cas- of the Sacred Heart in Philadelphia. The courtship progressed rapidly. It would have been difficult to find a more romantic set-Spanish war, while the bridegroom is the ting. Back of the barracks along the sta son of Colonel Henry Watterson, the fa- wall the old fortress had been partly demous journalist of Louisville. The bride molished by the bombardment of the Ameris noted in Cuba as a beauty and an heiress, ican battleships. The mysterious galleries while the bridegroom, though young, has to and passageways which the Spaniards had his credit an excellent war record in the built centuries before, were practically deserted, and it was here the couple walked together on moonlight nights and planned their future.

At the time the young officer was scarcely in a position to marry and the engagement was not announced. Meanwhile the whole guessed his secret and sympathized with him. It is said that some rumors of this phase of the Cuban alliance even found their way to Washington and President Mo-Kinley. The appointment of young Mr. Watterson to the rank of lieutenant and a position in the regular army came last fall. Early last spring Senorita Casanova visited friends in Philadelphia, when her engagement was formally announced.

The wedding, which took place in Philadelphia last Thursday, was carried out in the Cuban fashion. Only the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom at-1230 Spruce street, one of Philadelphia's most fashionable neighborhoods. Colonel parade ground was naturally Senorita Cas- Henry Watterson and his family anova, the recognized belle of the city, came on from Louisville for the They met here one day. In due course occasion. The room where the ceremony

the couple were married before an altar reproduction of that in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where the seport's had been educated. Father Wassel, rector of

tended. It was held in a private house at as they drove away, shook his head sadly

Maverick Stories Rounded up at Random.

When Mrs. Vinsonhaler, wife of County Judge D. M Vinsonhaier, boarded a train other forms of power are being displaced at Union station two weeks ago for a visit to her old home in Missouri her parting words to the judge were in substance as follows

"Don't forget to send for Hannah to make the grape jelly."

Hannah is a well-nourished young woman, weighing 193 pounds, who has been for several years head chef in the Vinsonhaler household. The judge promised faithfully to attend to the grape jelly and then, waving a lingering farewell, he went to the Elks' club, seeking panacea for his lonelineas

A few days ago grapes came on the market. Judge Vinsonhaler was an early buyer. Then he sent for Hannah, who, by the way, was given leave of absence to visit suburban relatives simultaneous with the departure of Mrs. Vinsonhaler Hannah sent back another message, like this:

'Ay tank Ay stay wan more week. Then it was up to the judge to make his own grape jelly. He had seen it done many years ago down in Hughes township. Missouri, where they have grapes that are grapes, and he convinced himself that he could do it nicely. With one of Hannah's kitchen aprons tied in a hard knot about

It was 8 o'clock in the evening. The flames on the gas range were burning power plant was instituted at Niagara Falls flercely, regardless of the clikety-click of a few years ago many people thought that the meter dial. The half-finished jelly sputtered furiously. Several samples clung

his athletic, waist the judge started the

The door bell rang. The judge tugged at the apron strings. The knot was hard. electric energy, transmitted 100 miles and Again the bell rang. Apron and all, the It was a couple from four miles east of Newmarket, Taylor county, Ia., wanting to get married. They said they were in a

"Come in." said the judge. And then he told them about the jelly. conomical methods for transmission will be The bride-to-be said she was a jelly maker

scientists and capitalists have begun work bubbling sound of the boiling fruit taking the place of old Mister mendelssohn's wedding strains. The combination sounded something like this:

as remarkable as that at Niagara falls. It is not plain yet where the electrical energy of 350,000-horse power is to be marketed. health, to be true to him so long as you

bride said she reckened that jelly ought to jell, even if it did boil over on the range, and forgetting her hurry, she remained an hour longer to see the task well

The man lives on West Farnam street and the girl lives on Walnut Hill. He is young and gay and she is younger and gayer. A few days ago he inserted an ad in a weekly paper telling of his good looks and fortune and requesting that handsome young girls who desired his acquaintance drop him a line. The Walnut Hill girl was looking for romance and answered the let-

A meeting was arranged at the north entrance of the postoffice. She was to wear a white gown and a red rose. He was to be dressed in blue and was to wear a pink carnation. Just as the great clock in the tower of the federal building struck ? Thursday evening the young people met each other for the first time.

"How romantic!" she exclaimed. He said some very nice things to the young woman and suggested that they take walk out Farnem street and get acquainted better. Their path was strewn with rose petals until they reached the city The young woman felt that she was realizing one of Bertha M. Clay's novels and fancied that she would soon be transplanted from a humble little home out on Walnut Hill to a palace in a foreign land.

But a gaudy creation in red banished all these day dreams. She bobbed around the corner of the city hall and landed on the neck of the young man from West Farnam street. "Heartless creature!" she exclaimed. "Would you desert me for that?"

The little girl in white and the big red rose wilted under the scathing denuncia-"This is my man," the woman in crim-

son continued as she tightened her hold on the mythical Ohio factory to a certain cold the man. Then it was the man's turn to say some thing.

"I'll see you again," he whispered to the frightened girl from Walnut Hill.
"No you won't." retorted Miss Walnut
Hill as dashed down Farnam street. The Farnam street man called on Wal-

nut Hill to explain how it all happened, but the girl wasn't at home.

There is an Omaha jobber who is fertile in an emergency. He has just returned from a pleasure trip to California, into which he injected a deft turn of business which has paid for the excursion.

The jobber has a knowing eye for raisins. He is advised as to the standard size and succulence of the dried fruit. He is informed as to their value in the markets of the world and has in addition to all this expert knowledge a sufficient share of mother wit. It was this maternal shrewdness which the jobber turned into Callfornia gold.

When he called on his business friends in San Francisco he found a merry raisin war in progress. The dealers were seeking to boom the mincement market and were willing to part with raisine at half price provided they were designed for this end-The jobber scented a bargain. He poposed to purchase several carloads. The dealers, however, knew him to be a jobber pure and simple and they made mincemest of his hopes. Not one single seedless raisin would they part with to the Omaha man.

Here was the emergency in which the Omaha man became fertile. He scoured the city until he found an acquaintance. The acquaintance was just a common c'e'k at the mint, but he had an understanding. Under the tutelage of the jobber he became a mincement manufacturer from Ohio. He was schooled in the technical terms of the business until he could make a mince ple out of boarding house hash. Then the acquaintance sought the whole

salers along the bay front and introduced himself as a mincemeat manufacturer. He spoke of raisins and minciment as intimately as if he had grown on the same vine with them. He was convincing and elequent. Accordingly he had no difficulty in securing a carload or more of the daint California fruit at the lowest price quoted. The acquaintance sought out the jobber and told him of the purchase, together the conspirators diverted the chipment from

storage house in Omaha. Since the drouth four-crown raisins have advanced 7 to 14 cents a pound. The acquaintance and the jobber divided a nice roll between them. The jobber says his conscience is quite easy; it was just a trick of the trade.

He has never done any more counterfelting in the United States and is probably in some foreign country. But, although that happened seventeen years ago, every secret service agent in the United States is watching for Jim Guyon and always has been watching ever since his escape. New men have entered the secret service since then. Every little while the newspapers are but Jim Guyon is as well known to them suddenly filled for a day or two with ac- as to the old-timers and the case is as fresh in their minds as if it had happened

There was a long hunt once for a man named McKibben, alias Pollock. The story out of the public memory. In such cases illustrates the patient, dogged, unrelenting newspaper readers have perhaps been methods of the secret service. McKibben moved to admiration of the silent, unsleep- was a well-to-do photographer and quite an intelligent old man. He got acquainted with some counterfeiters and was initiated into the mysteries of the business and he made some photograpic counterfeits. He was arrested and sent to Leavenworth penitentiary, where he was put to work in the photographic gallery. McKibben began making photograpic counterfeits in prison. He was caught at it and when his term expired he was indicted for this second offense. He furnished ball, jumped it and disappeared. This was in 1896.

For a year and a half nothing was heard of McKibben. Then, in the fall of 1807, the secret service agents in the south found some photographic counterfelts, which they readily identified, from certain peculiarities, as the work of the Kansas photogra-

pher. These counterfeits had been passed in Texas and a secret service man went down there and began hunting for McKibben. But the issue of counterfeits had been a small one and had ceased. The secret service man spent about six weeks in making absolutely sure that it was McKibben. He made sure of this, but the photographer could not be found. The secret service stored the new facts away in its memory and waited for the Kansan.

It was in 1898, before the old man, feeling sure from his immunity that he had been forgotten, began issuing his counterfeits. The 1897 output was only an experiment. Then some of his counterfeits "broke," in secret service slang, in southwestern Texas. In August a secret service man started quainted to a hair's breadth with the style to track McKibben down. He found that of his professional work, even though there an old man was traveling in Mexico, along the border, and that every little while he would appear at some Mexican village and give a photographic exhibition and then disappear. The agent was sure it was Mc-Kibben and he followed him. He kept hearing of him now and then, but always when the counterfelter was from two days to a week ahead of him.

> This chase lasted for three months. During that time the agent was following the elusive photographer in and out of Mexico and Texas, now on this side of the border and now on that as far as San Luis Potosi. sometimes getting off on a false scent and then regaining the trail. At last he began to narrow the distance and one night in November, in a lonely little village in Pecos county. Texas, the agent came up with a photographic wagon and got his man. Everywhere he went McKibben had been peddling photographs and giving private lessons in photographic counterfeiting. He had been running a sort of traveling college of counterfeiting.

EXCHANGED VALISES.

Why the Rightful Owner of One Never Called for It.

The story was told by a quiet, blackor the Sacred Heart, where the senori's had been deucated. Father Wassel, rector of the been deucated. Father wassel in full regimentals. Following a quaint Cuban custom, the father and mother of the bride stood with her and gave her away. An elaborate wedding dinner followed the ceremony.

The prominence of the couple drew a large crowd of camera dends and others to the scene of the ceremopy and several hours were lost by the bridal pair in their efforts to escape running this gantiet. The bridegroom tried several military maneuvers, but failed to deceive the crowd. First he stationed two carriages at the front and back entrances to the house, but this ruse only succeeded in dividing the crowd. Then held they the front door with his sister with much ostentatious handshaking. The crowd, thinking the pair were at last to be seen, closed in about them. The members of the family helped the deception as best they could by throwing rice and old shoes after the pair and shouting farewells. But the crowd was not deceived. Half an hour a later it was rewarded by seeing the bridegroom return and carry off his bride.

Lieutenant Watterson is stationed at Jefferson Barracks in Missouri. His further of the family helped the deception as best they could by throwing rice and old shoes after the pair and carry off his bride.

Lieutenant Watterson is stationed at Jefferson Barracks in Missouri. His further of the family helped the deception as best they could by throwing rice and old shoes after the pair and carry off his bride.

Lieutenant Watterson is stationed at Jefferson Barracks in Missouri. His further of the family helped the deception as best they could by throwing rice and old shoes after the pair and carry off his bride.

Lieutenant Watterson is stationed at the time of the ceremony. The immediate plans of the bridal pair are unknown. Dr. Casanova, the who waved a welcome to the smilling pair as they drove away, shook his head sadiy when asked their destination. "Ah," said the pair and when he looked by when asked t bearded gentleman who had registered from Pittsburg, and who happened to be who waved a welcome to the smiling pair as they drove away, shook his head sadly when asked their destination. "Ah." said he, with a quaint Spanish shrug, "you will have to ask Lieutenant Watterson. She no longer belongs to me."

murder he said; and, by the way, suppose that we open the valise you have with the address of the owner. It was locked, but he soon found a key that fit and when he looked he gave a prolonged whistie. 'Your valise will never be reported, doctor, he said, dryly. The one I had picked up contained a kit of burglars' tools."

Jones' Health Improving.

NEW YORK. Aug. 23.—Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has had Charles Jones in charge since the latter's attempt at suicide while in jail awaiting trial for the alleged murder of his employer. William Rice, the aged millionaire from Texas, says Jones is still under police surveillance and regularly visited by a physician, but that the prisoner is improving in health. He is taken out about once a day for a drive through Central park and the assistant district attorney is confident that when the case is called for trial Jones will be himself again.



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