### IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Sale of Heat and Light Produced by One Pewer House.

WASTE STEAM TURNED TO GOOD USE

Test of an Invention Capable of Sending Twelve Messages Over One Wire-Recent Progress in Electrical Science.

There is an interesting fight on at Evanston, Ill., between rival electric companies, which is very profitable to merchants and householders using electric light. The chief feature of the contest, according to the Chicago Record-Herald, is the fact that in the case of one of the companies electricity is a "by-product." Electric lighting, in fact, is an enterprise incidental to the parejcular industry in which it is engaged. The Yar-Yan company, under the franchise granted by the city council, has built a large plant for supplying heat to the homes of Evanston by means of hot water sint through underground pipes. The city has been extensively piped for this purpose and the residents are confronted with the delightful possibility of being able to throw out furnaces with all their disagreeable accompaniments of smoke, ashes, coal and dirt. The system, of course, is not an experiment, being in successful operation in Toledo and many other cities. It unquestionably represents the economic and cooperative tendencies of the times. The time will come, no doubt, when a home with a furnace in it will be as much of a curiosity as would be a private dwelling

with its own separate gas plant. But the business of heating a town quires large boiler capacity. The coal that is used to supply homes with hot water can also be used to supply power for running dynamos. If there is a good profit in supplying heat for homes, it is easy to let that the electricity that is generated in this same plant becomes a "by-product," and when converted into incandescent lights can be supplied at a nominal cost.

This is the feature of the situation at Evanston that invites the study of economists. There are many big power plants in every city where a vast amount of heat is hourly puffed away in steam. Under the new system the hot water from which this steam is generated can be sent into the homes of the neighborhood for many blocks, supplying an ideal, healthful and

cleanly form of heat. The consumer of electricity of course is chiefly interested in the reduction of his lighting bills. But the fight at Evanston, which has reached a point where the rival companies are making contracts to light stores and homes for almost nothing, portends radical changes in present systems of lighting and heating cities and towns.

### Cheapening Telegraphy.

The telegraph department of the British postoffice, reports the Scientific American, FOR GOOD ROADS CONGRESS has been carrying out some important experiments between London and Glasgow with a new device to cheapen the cost of transmitting telegrams. The apparatus is the invention of a French engineer named Mercadier and by its application it is possible to forward twelve messages over one wire. The system may also be duplexed. so that when the exigency arises twentyfour separate messages may be dispatched over the same wire. The apparatus is extremely simple in its design. At the sendwires connected with twelve sending keys. The currents are interrupted by twelve rapidly vibrating metal reeds, each of which oscillates at a certain speed. At the receiving end of the wire are attached mother set of twelve short wires, in this instance connected to twelve telephone remembrane capable of vibrating only at a rate synchronous with one of the vibrators at the sending end of the wire. When they arrive at the receiving station they pass through a microphonic receiver which increases their strength, and then each current enters the telephone receiver corresponding to its vibrations. Owing to the bad weather which has been experienced in England the experiments have not been entirely successful, but when certain improvements in the apparatus have been embodied there appears avery possibility of the postal authorities adopting the invention. For some time past there has been an agitation in England for a reduction in the cost of transmitting telegrams. At present it costs 12 cents to forward a telegram of tweive words to any distance and the public desires it to be reduced to 6 cents per message of the same length. The telegraph authorities contend that the expense of maintaining the wires and the cost of transmitting telegrams is reduced. The authorities hope that by means of this device it will be possible to increase the carrying capacity of the existent wires twelvefold, in which event the idea of 6-cent telegrams will be realized.

Several new inventions illustrating the size of the world.

First inventions and maintenance, respectfully invite the general gavernments of the congress will have of the various classes of the improvement of the common roads, to appoint delegration of twelve words to any distance and the public desires it to be reduced to 6 cents per message of the same length. The telegraph authorities contend that the expense of maintaining the wires and the cost of transmitting telegrams is reduced. The authorities hope that by means of this device it will be possible to increase the carrying capacity of the existent wires twelvefold, in which event the idea of 6-cent separation of the congress will have described in the dates above named to demonstrate the scientific methods of road experis and englineers will have charge of the work.

The scope of the deliberat each of which is fitted with a

Several new inventions illustrating the progress in electrical science are to be seen at the Pan-American exposition. The Edison storage battery is shown in a small glass box. Only one cell is exhibited. The weight is five and three-quarter pounds. It consists of eight plates of nickel and iron in a solution of caustic potash. It represents one-eighth of one horse power or one and two-tenths volts. Its capacity is 100 watt hours. The weight of a battery tween forty and fifty pounds, whereas the ordinary battery weighs an average of 170 or 180 pounds to each horse power.

Automobile batteries are of from four to nine horsepower. The saving in weight on a four-horsepower automobile is that of 240 pounds, compared with 850 pounds. For

it also an immunity from the common diseases of storage batteries. It may be overcharged without harm to the battery and all the energy contained in it may be expelled without injury, while the ordinary battery suffers if discharged below a certain point. It contains four plates on each side instead of an uneven number as in other batteries, and this supposed to e one of Edison's discoveries bearing on

Not far removed from this tiny battery is a single cell built by the Gould Storage Battery company of New York, weighing 8,750 pounds. This is the largest cell ever built and can be charged so that it will e horsepower steadily for eight hours. More than 3,000 pounds of copper is used in operating it.

A new electric brake is shown on a tandard trolley car truck with thirtyeight horsepower motors. It works independently of the trolley and could control a car which had slipped its trolley on such an incline, for instance, as the State street hill in Albany. The power to work the brake is generated by the motors. The brake consists of two plates, one of which is fixed to the axis and revolves with the wheel. The other plate, beside the motor, contains two coils. The application of the brake magnetizes the stationary disk and, drawing the revolving disk to it, stops it

til turned off by the trolley power, demagnetizing the plate.

The machinery used in the development of Ningara Palls power is shown New forms of electric lights, are and incaudescent, are exhibited, producing a more refined light, but no invention of practical value in that line is shown beyond the hylo bulbs, which may be turned on for any candle power from one to sixteen. This incandescent light is exhibited in connection with meter which shows that the electric power used is in proportion to the candle power used. Lights of this class for use in the photographer's dark room are shown in various designs.

Volts and Presence of Mind.

Five thousand volts of electricity were hurled into E. L. Price, an electrician at the Edison company plant in Cincinnati, recently and he walked over to the city hospital to tell 'em about it. It proved to be the tallest thing in the line of a story of that kind the doctors had ever heard.

"A very few hundred of those thingsvolts of electricity-kill a person," remarked one of the doctors, eyeing the electrician askance. "Just so." said the electrician, "but al

ways put in providing a circuit be formed.' "You say 5,000 volts of the stuff entered your body?" inquired one, gazing at the man in wonder.

"Yes, sir," Price replied; "5,000 voltsregistered." "Didn't it do anything at all to you?"

asked a physician. "Nothing but this," replied Price, and holding up his left hand he showed the two middle fingers split a little at the tips.

ing in my breast, as if somebody had hit me there, but not very hard. When my fingers touched the 5,000-volt wire I knew enough not to try and put the wire away of the three preceding years. from 'em with my other hand. If I had, of course, my life would have been snuffed out quicker'n a match in a gale. But at dency to increase estimates of the crop that I might have done so, for the shock far beyond the quantity indicated by of as it was was enough to make the oldest ficial figures of condition. Another weakhand at the business forget for the instant all he knew. It's the old question of keeping your presence of mind, no matter what happens. Let a person one part of whose Shipments for the week, however, were body comes in contact with a live wire of whatever strength keep presence of mind bushels, compared with 2,804,567 last year enough not to touch the wire with another and 3,179,917 in 1889. Moreover, this gain part of his body, like the other hand or a foot or any other part of his body, and ments from the Pacific coast by the strike he will most generally get away alive of grain handlers. These figures of ex-This, of course, is providing there's somebody else around or within call to come and knock the wire away with a club.

"And the rescuer, under such circumstances, should not try to push the wire away, for this may cause him to get fast ened to it himself. It should always be knocked away with a blow, any kind of a blow. This gives only instantaneous contact, and the momentum of the blow sends the wire away from the club the next second after the contact."

Dr. Griess, receiving physician of the hospital, dressed the slight wounds on Pierce's fingers and sent him on his way

Call Issued for the Convention Which is to Be Held at Buffalo Next Month.

Secretary Richardson of the National Good Roads association is sending out from Chicago invitations to the congress, which will meet at Buffalo September 16 to 21. One of the features will be the specia good roads train, which was run through the south during the spring. Sample roads will be constructed, and the working of the machinery shown fully.

So far as can be learned there will be no representation from Omaha at the congrees. No one here seems to know of any erate losses with equalimity. good roads organization, the society that once existed apparently having lapsed. The call for the congress contains the following

Fortify the body to resist malarial germs by putting the system in perfect order. Prickly Ash Bitters is a wonderful system regulator.

# MUST PAY A HIGHER RATE

semi-Occasional Publications Not En titled to Mail Privileges as Second Class Matter.

After this week the fate of six or seven publications of Omaha will be determined, for by that time the postal authorities will have decided whether they are entitled to transmission through the mails as secondclass matter under the last ruling of the Postoffice department on the subject. When the order was first promulgated, to become effective in every detail October 1, and as to certain publications as soon as possible, these publications were referred to the department for consideration. The papers are mainly those published by commercial col- cheerful tone of business generally. Speloose construction of the law previously in vogue had been permitted to circulate business in dry goods, clothing and shoes; without question. When the papers had from St. Louis, with advices of unusual been inspected by the Washington authorities the publishers received word to submit reasons why they should not be denied the privileges of second-class rates. Shownot proved satisfactory to the department, for it was said at the office this morning that unless there was a change in the character of the publications, as shown by the coming lasue, an order would be issued by the department denying them the right to

use the mails as second-class matter. For the instruction of publishers Assistant Postmaster Woodard will send to each of them a copy of the order of Postmaster General Smith governing a construction of the regulations now in force, provided he can secure sufficient copies from headquar-

ters.

From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Galleger of La Grange, Ga., applied and the axle. It is possible to stop the Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on wheels instantly when the car is going her head and face and writes its quick forty miles an hour, but the motorman who made so abrupt a stop might send his passengers through the forward end of the car. Once set the brake remains fixed unguaranteed by Kuhn & Co., druggist.

Cotton Goods Slowest to Respend to Vigorous New Conditions.

INCREASED ESTIMATE LOWERS WHEAT

Corn is Stubbornly Firm-Quotations in Steel Products Remain Nominal -Manufacturers and Jobbers Report Large Orders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 .- R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: Even in cotton goods, which have been the slowest to respond to the vigorous tone of domestic trade the past week, has distinct improvement. Pressure at Fall River being removed, the print cloth market became strong, while in the bleached goods division the gains were still more pronounced. In some cases the only drawback is the lack of available supplies for immediate delivery. Such evidences in the market for dry goods gave a firmer tone to raw material, which was further supported by the unsatisfactory weather in Texas. Against losses by drouth in the largest state there is compensation in the greatly increased acreage throughout the entire cotton belt, but an advance of \$3 a bale since the advance began does not appear unreasonable. The crop year ends with a visible supply close to 1,000, 000 bales, by no means the severe scarcity "That's all, except kind of a queer feelestimated earlier in the season, but a still more depressing fact is the decrease in takings by northern spinners of about 200,-000 bales as compared with the average

Somewhat lower quotations for wheat are not surprising, in view of the general tenening influence is the slight decline on exports below the record-breaking move ment in the first two weeks of August still phenomenal, aggregating 6,307,302 occurred despite the interruption to shipports omit the movement from Canadian ports, usually included in other records and causing confusion as to the actual state of domestic trade.

### Corn Remains Firm.

With a yield of 50,000,000 bushels in Manitoba, these shipments from the Dominion are falling little short of 1,000,-000 bushels weekly. Corn is stubbornly firm, although Atlantic exports for the week were but 407,430 bushels, against 2,867,158 a year ago and 4,078,605 in 1899, while western receipts were 3,424,886 bushels, compared with 2,123,817 last year, indicating that the farmers are content to market their surplus at current prices. August opened with the commercial sky overcast by storm clouds that threatened serious injury to the steel industry, while drouth in the southwest aroused pessimistic predictions that business was on the verge of a severe setback. Thousands of idle strikers, together with a profitless season in agricultural regions, meant inactivity in manufacturing trade and transportation, according to the prophets of evil. Instead of these calamitious conditions, however, the month ends with a horizon that is almost clear and each day resumption of work at an idle mill adds to the productive capacity, while cancelled orders for merchandise from dealers in the drouth section are rapidly reinstated. After many years of steadily increasing prosperity the farming population can face mod-

Large Orders for Fall Goods.

Jobbers and manufacturers report that orders for fall goods have exceeded any previous year, with noticeable demand for the better grades, and there is a definite measure of active trade in the bank exchanges at this city, 74 per cent larger than in the same week last year, and 20.5 above 1899, while at other leading cities the increase is 36.2 and 35.0 per cent, respectively. Although scarcity of freight cars holds back a large tonnage, railway earnings thus far reported for August shhow a gain of 12.1 per cent over last year, and 23.6 over 1899. Steel Products Nominal.

Quotations of steel products are still nominal, owing to difficulty experienced in securing prompt delivery. It is expected that not more than 20 per cent of the steel company's capacity has been stopped by the strike, and this proportion daily de

creases. Consumers of timplate have secured supplies abroad, so that their work is not badly handicapped, and while it is to be deplored that American capital and wage earners will lose the profits of this business, it disturbed. Footwear shops continue in splendid position and the demand for eather is large at well maintained prices. Hides are sharing the improvement, with higher prices and activity at the west. Woolen mills are crowded with orders even wool market is steady, despite weakness

Both raw rubber and slik are strong, bearng witness to the better conditions in these ndustries.

Failures for the week numbered 202 in the Inited States, against 175 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 19 last year.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW. Omaha Reports August Trade Larger

Than Last Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 .- Bradstreet's to-

morrow will say: A further improvement in the corn crop advices, confidence in the early ending of the steel strike, a further advance in cotton, due, however, to crop deterioration a much as to the better tone of dry goods trade advices, and last, but not least, the advent of cooler weather, are unitedly responsible for a still further enlargement of general trade distribution at nearly all markets and a perceptibly better and more leges and similar schools and under the cially good reports come from such centers Kansas City, which reports that jobbers August trade larger than last year.

The strength of cotton is the feature of staple prices this week, based originally July. upon poor crop reports from the south, too dry in Texas and too wet in the eastern half of the belt, but helped now by better reports from the dry goods trade and higher prices paid for cotton goods. Print

Receipts are large at the southwest, thus confirming reports of premature ripening. lantic region. Wool is moving actively on goods market continue favorable.

cereals and farm products generally. Wheat est is still some weeks away and the prosis off a little on liquidation, based on large pect of further improvement in plant conreceipts at the northwest, smaller clear-ditions may be balanced by early frost. ances and less active export demand. Corn | This latter feature, in fact, renders the

is lower on good crop reports, inducing longs to unload. Other cereals sympa-thize and country products are weaker on increasing supplies. Ocean freights are only one-half to one-fifth what they were a year ago and the situation is much de-pressed. With the exception that the cheaper grades of shoes are not in active request, this trade is in active shape at

the east. Shoe shipments are increasing, The air of patient serenity with which the iron and steel trades view the trade and strike situation is significant of the confidence growing that the end of the strike is in sight. Leaving out this matter the trade is in good shape and con-sumption is large. Finished products, such not far from 530,000,000 bushels from a year as hoops, tubes, sheets and tinplates, are ago. Smaller decreases are likewise indistill bringing high premiums. Structural cated in the smaller corn producing states, material, plate and bar mills have orders like Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky, suffifor months ahead.

Wire is scarce at Chicago on account of the Joliet shutdown. At Pittsburg mer- larger productions reported in such states chant furnaces are at the end of their as New York, Maryland, Virginia and South orders and must pile stocks next month if the strike lasts. Foundry tron is in good demand at St. Louis and hardware so that a shortage of not to exceed 675,000,is in active distribution at all western markets.

week aggregate 6,607,661 bushels, against 6,606,989 last week and 3,398,392 this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1 to today, nine weeks, aggregate 57,286,932, as against 25,888,477 bushels last season. Corn dicated for 1901, a decrease of about 30 exports aggregate 441,918 bushels, as against 523,883 bushels last week and 3.717,490 bushels last year. July 1 to date exports are 10.192,969, against 30,887,214 last season.

Business failures for the week number 188, against 181 last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 131 in 1899, 164 in 1898 and 198 in 1897. Canadian fallures number twenty-nine, as against twenty-four last week, thirty-two in this week a year ago, twenty-five in 1899 and twenty-three in

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TABLE.

Aggregate of Business Transacted by the Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.-The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the the week ended August 25, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearings. Inc. | Dec.

New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia St. Louis	135, 134, 094	73.9 23.9 39.2 79.4
Boston	135, 134, 094	79.4
Philadelphia	121,323,864	79.4
St. Louis	141,000,000	
ot. Louis	28 400 628	48.1
Pittsburg	38,402,628 31,258,078	21.4
San Francisco	22,742,612	14.6
Sal Francisco Baltimore Kansas City Cincinnati	31,258,078 22,742,612 18,760,731	21.0
Kansas City	16.951,915	5.3
Incinnati	15,432,800	20.8
Cleveland	13,441,778 11,246,714 10,082,254 8,100,843 7,650,577	35.2
Develand Minneapolis Detroit Houston New Orleans Indianapolis Louisville	10.082.254	21.2 52.3
Houston	8.100.843	41.5
New Orleans	7,650,577	40.6
ndianapolis	7.368,680	31.3
Louisville	6,981,608	8.4
MAHA	6,511,726	8.4
Columbus O	6,375,000 5,306,700	40.4 11.6 29.3
Popeka	1,212,685	29.3
Galveston Columbus, O Fopeka Scranton Portland, Me	1,118,416	31.3
Portland, Me	1,270,435 5,133,100	13.5
Providence	5,133,100	13.5
Milwaukee	5,110,209	0.6
St Paul	6,470,570	8 1
Savannah	2,093,421	25.7
Denver	3,760,133	8.1 25.7
Providence Milwaukee Buffalo St. Paul Savannah Denver St. Joseph Bichmond	4,113,181 2,093,421 3,760,133 4,272,287	10. 2
Richmond	2,501,113	6.1
Richmond Memphis Scattle Washington Hartford	1.894,345 3,039,047	36.0
Washington	1.814.659	95 0
Hartford	1 900.745	19.3
Los Angeles	2.271.174	35.9
Salt Lake City	3,142,614	35.9 62.5
os Angeles Salt Lake City Toledo	1,900,748 2,271,174 3,142,614 1,1988,738	13.1
Portland, Ore	1,863,786	
Paoria	1,470,089	22.5
Fort Worth	2 Kpc 900	67.0
Atlanta	1,470,069 1,933,701 9,692,802 1,016,124	22.5 6.9 67.9 45.0
Norfolk	1,098,315	19.8
Toledo Portland, Ore Rochester Peoria Fort Worth Atlanta Norfolk Des Moines New Haven Springfield, Mass Nashville Worcester Grand Rapids Sloux City Augusta	1,435,697	15.0
New Haven	1.814.648	6.6
Nashville	1,170,468	27.4
Worcester	1 239 459	63.6
Grand Rapids	1,179,458 1,371,594 1,371,596 1,339,438 1,327,899 1,138,223 591,376	90 0
Sloux City	. 1,138,223	
Augusta Dayton, O Syracuse Spokane Tacoma Evansville	591,376	15.0
Dayton, O	973,689	15.0
Spokane	931,384	38.1
Tacoma	897,723	1.7
Evansville Wilmington, Del Davenport Fall River Birmingham Macon	688,479	3.6 9.7 8.2 28.0 3.0
Wilmington, Del	688,479 822,409 894,084	9.7
Davenport	894,084	8.2
Birmingham	6/6,234 788,722	28.9
Macon	395,000	3.0
Helena Knoxville Lowell Wichita	464,330	20.0
Helena	541,237	5.0
Knoxville	564,720	14.1
Lowell	444,313	16.8
Akron	548,411	40.2
Akron New Bedford	541,287 564,720 444,213 548,411 696,700 349,467	16.8 2.2 40.2 62.3
Lexington	001.007	11.00
Springfield, Ill	459,610	29.2
Bingnamton	270,300	10.0
Chattanooga	341.902	4.6
Kalamazoo Fargo	380,104	15.1
Youngstown	239,362 452,925	30 9
Springfield, O	254,399	30.2 2.6
Rockford		32.4
Canton	317 069	34.9
Jacksonville Sloux Falls Fremont	274,372	64.0
Framerica	140,056	26.1
Fremont	183,339	51.2
	220,803	40.21
Jacksonville, III.	153 910	17.6
Jacksonville. Ill Colorado Springs	153,218	17.6
Jacksonville, III. Colorado Springs **Chester **Wilkesbarre	958,262	

Outside New York ... 643,333,527 28.9.... DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal ..... Winnipeg
Halifax
Vancoaver, B. C....
Hamilton
St. John, N. B...
Victoria, B. C....

Totals ...... 33.002,477 33.5 ..... \*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

\*Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

BRADSTREET'S FINANCIAL REVIEW corn Crop is Found to Be Better Than

July Forecast. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.-Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say: Late advices as to the probable corn crop yield and as to the resulting effect upon the general business of the country have made for a rather saner view of the subject than could have been taken some six weeks or two months ago, when the intense dry heat wave prevailed and when the crop as Chicago, which reports a very heavy experts raged up and down the land seeking what they could destroy. With the greatest respect for the aforesaid crop activity among jobbers and the dry goods authority, it might be added that the corn trade in August beyond exception; from crop suffered severely at their hands, but the fortunate combination of plenteous rains have all they can do to handle business and not too hot growing weather since that offering, and from Omaha, which reports time have quite perceptibly repaired some of the damage which the crop suffered from

various sources in the fevered days of It was with the idea of getting a clearer view of the actual situation in the closing week of August that Bradstreet sent inquiries to all its offices and correspondents, not only in the surplus corn growing states. cloths are % of a cent higher, while the but in the middle and southern states as raw material is 14 of a cent higher on the well. This inquiry contained questions as week, % of a cent higher than two weeks to the probable yield as compared with a ago and only 1 cent lower than a year ago, year ago, the price being paid on the farms for old corn now as compared with a year ago, the nation as to the wheat yield but rains delay picking in the South At- and the probable effect of the crop outturn upon the course of general trade the com good manufacturing demand, but is no ing fall and winter. Touching the question higher in prices. Reports from the woolen of ultimate yield, it must of course be kep! in mind that estimates as to the probable Aside from the strength in textiles the outturn made now be in a high degree feature in prices is the lower range of tentative, because of the fact that the harv-

weather conditions during the next two weeks of more than ordinary interest.
The tenor of the report as a whole is

favorable. It was true that in places the plant was not so far gone as to be beyond help, and even when this latter condition existed the effect of timely moisture on the other crops has been so good as to deserve special notice. A consolidation of replies in the several

surplus states of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio percentages of increase or decrease by states being based upon the reported yield as indicated by the Department of Agriculture, point to cient to swell the shortage by perhaps 25,-000,000 bushels. Against this is to be noted Dakota, which, while not sufficient to offset these decreases, still limit the falling off, 600 bushels in the country's total crop is to be looked for. The continuance of the improvement noted in the late planted corn crop, with the holding off of frost, may still further operate to enlarge the total yield. On the fact of the returns, however, a yield of not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is inper cent from a year ago. Questions as to the percentage of the old crop left in farmers' hands now as compared with a year ago, contrary to some expectations, show that it is smaller than a year ago, and the consensus of opinion appears to be that in the surplus-producing states such supplies are considerably smaller than a year ago, the old crop held being quite generally reported as smaller than usual, owing to the high price paid for corn this year. Replies to the question of farm prices bringing out the answer that the present prices per bushel are fully 40 per cent higher than a year ago. The farm price for the entire United States a year ago, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was in the neighborhood of 36 cents, and a 40 per cent increase would point to at least 56 cents being secured this year, while applied to a total\_yield of 1,400,000 bushels would net a total return of about \$715,000,000 this year, against \$751,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of only \$36,000,000, or less than 5 per

Special interest, of course, attaches to the probable effect on business the coming season of shortage in corn, and it is in a eight degree encouraging to learn that Bradstreet's agents the country over n the majority of instances, look for little that is hurtful to follow from the corn shortage this year. The fact seems to be that the agricultural interests are in pretty good shape at present. The wheat yield generally has been good, in some districts ery large, and the prices received have been very good. Those sections sending the poorest corn reports, in fact, send the best advices as to wheat yield and returns. The concensus of the inquiry indicate that far from being the failure earlier indicated, a fair crop of corn will be gathered, and that, thanks to the good wheat and other crop yields and to the prosperous condition of the farming interest, what would in years of depression be regarded as a very poor crop outlook, exercises little adverse effect.

Secretary Root III.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Secretary of War Eilhu Root is at his residence in this city suffering from an abscess. He came over from Washington yesterday. His physicians say the secretary is in no danger and that no operation will be necessary. Mrs. Root said today that her husband needed a little rest and that they would go tomorrow to Southampton, L. I., for a few days.

New Cash Register Company. DOVER, Aug. 30.—A certificate of incorporation was filed here today for the Twentieth Century Cash Register company of Dover; capital. \$500.000.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy. SYBUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORRIA FIG SYBUP Co., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxatire, cleausing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevere gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative. The pleasant method and beneficial laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. Formale by all Druggists. -Price 50a per bottle

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