

up municipal house-cleaning as their privilege. They are unwilling to walk dirty thoroughfares on their way to the club, or to allow violations of health ordinances or abuses in school management, while they sit still and study Browning or Shakespeare over their teacups.

"Let us relax over Browning and the teacups, but let our aim and purpose be not only self-improvement and self-indulgence, but improving and benefiting the community in which we live.

"The work of clubs should be for local, individual needs; the work of the state federations should be for broad, more extended state needs.

"It has been my pleasure to examine the various state organizations, from personal contact and from reports, and I find the best results where the state is so divided into districts that each one is acquainted with its own needs, and can bring those needs directly to the central board, with recommendations; where this same district can, through its representative, bring back to the clubs the sympathetic understanding and assistance required."

In an address on "What Does It Profit Us?"—referring to the national federation—Mrs. Moore spoke first of the objects of the federation. She said:

"Their immediate function is to bring together women, otherwise widely separated, and to discuss together matters of vital interest to them and to the world. To get together is essential in all our undertakings; to talk is preliminary—necessarily so—to all collective action. What the talk results in depends entirely upon the soil in which the seed is sown—sometimes with large growth, just as often with indifferent stagnation.

"One point of special interest is the gradual development of the civic conscience, the social consciousness, in women. In a world whose pressing problems are so pre-eminently social, where the worst evils are plainly due to a lack of public spirit, nothing is more needed than such movements as this."

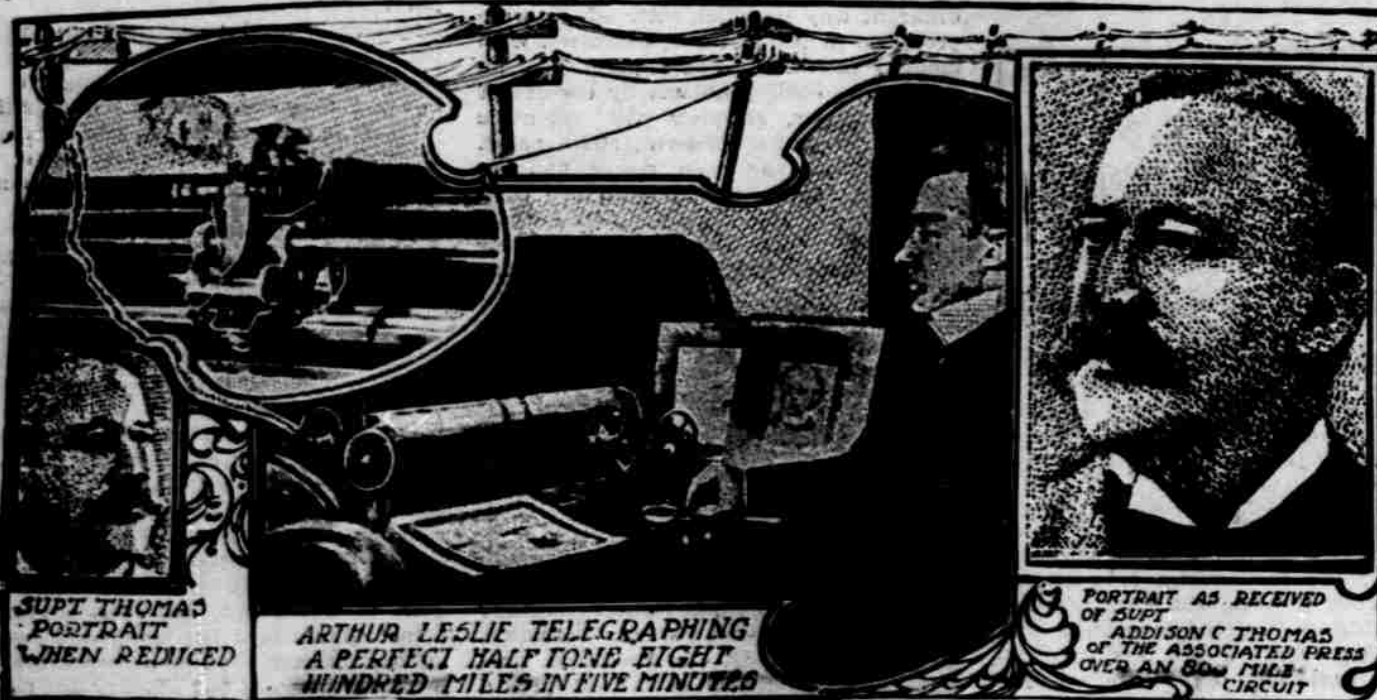
At the close of her address Mrs. Moore summed up the results accomplished by the federation as follows:

"Educators assure us that those who are anxious to introduce some new idea into the schools or desirous of doing

away with some old, outgrown condition, come to the club women, organized for altruistic purposes, for aid. In industrial lines this broad statement has been made: Every public step taken in the United States for the betterment of the condition of women and children within this ten-year period bears the impress of agitation by club women. Every act of state or national legislation, calculated to make life better worth living for women and their offspring has been due to such efforts. Better wages, less hours of labor, improved sanitary and other conditions in places of employment, and a general regard for the welfare and comfort of women workers are landmarks in the progress of the women's clubs. And along with these special results, in the cause of humanity, there has been a development of fellowship in the direction of social, literary and scientific culture."

Mrs. Hatterson—They are going to have ladies' day at my husband's club.
Mrs. Catterson—I suppose you will be glad to see him.

PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSMITTED BY WIRE.



NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—One of the most wonderful inventions of the Twentieth century has just been perfected, and is now going into the service of the newspapers of this and other countries. It is the electrograph, a machine for transmitting pictures by wire, invented by Thomas Mills and H. R. Palmer, two young men of Cleveland, and perfected for newspaper half-tone work by Arthur Leslie, president of the Leslie newspaper syndicate of New York. It is due entirely to the tireless energy of these gentlemen that the practicability of flashing a halftone reproduction of a photograph instantaneously over the wire to any distance has been realized.

The greatest marvel of this wonderful invention is its remarkable simplicity. A little common, everyday pin is the instrument which makes it possible to send a faithful reproduction of the features of a person, or the exact details of a scene, throbbing over the wire from one distant point to another.

Attached by a comparatively simple device to one end of a telegraph wire, the pin, with tiny flashes of electricity snapping from its point, takes the features of a man from an ordinary halftone plate and the current carries the record faithfully through space and repeats them at the other end of the wire hundreds of miles away.

By means of the electrograph, which it has taken five years of patient labor to perfect, a reproduction of a photograph is sent from New York to Chicago in five minutes.

The actual working value of the invention is demonstrated with the simple accessories of apparatus for the reproduction of photographs such as are in everyday use by newspapers, for the illustration of their pages.

From the photograph of a man, for instance, a halftone plate of somewhat coarse mesh is made. This is bent into a half-circular shape and put on a cylinder. Attached to what looks like and is like an ordinary sounder of a telegraph instrument, is a common pin. Sealing wax having been rubbed over the halftone plate, the cylinder is set to revolving by the power of a small dynamo, and the pin is placed to touch the plate lightly.

Passing over the wax, the pin comes in contact with only the higher portions

of the platen and an electrical connection is established. These interrupted connections may be compared to the dots and dashes of the Morse code and are transmitted like that code.

At the other end of the wire a similar cylinder revolves in unison with that at the sending point. To a device like that, which holds the common pin, is attached a steel pen which is automatically fed with ink. When the pin touches a high point on the halftone plate, the pen touches the artist's paper on the receiving cylinder, and writes there an exact reproduction of the coarse lines of the halftone, with white spaces corresponding to the waxed parts of the plate.

The resulting picture on the paper, in black ink, looks on close scrutiny, to be a rough and impressionist sketch of somewhat vague design, but, held at a distance of a few feet, it takes shape and meaning, and it is in effect a perfect picture. When it goes through the familiar process of photo-engraving, like any photograph or pen-and-ink sketch, the resulting halftone plate prints cleanly and strongly in a newspaper.

The illustration which accompanies this article was made in Mr. Leslie's office, 102 Fulton street, N. Y. The time to transmit the picture from one instrument to the other was about five minutes. The halftone plate used in this instance in the transmission has repeated the photographic reproduction already some two hundred times. There is no limit to the number of pictures that can be thus made from one plate, so that newspapers all over the country may be supplied hour after hour with the features of a man, or snapshots of big news events.

Successful tests have been made between Chicago and St. Louis, and between other cities in the middle west.

An important thing to know is that these instruments can be easily connected with any telegraph or wire in a few minutes, and as easily disconnected. With a picture half completed, the telegraph operator may cut into the wire with his Morse code and send or receive a message. The making of the picture stops then, but may be speedily resumed.

Newspaper correspondents can telegraph illustrations to accompany their dispatches; military commanders may send war maps; travellers may be iden-

tified by their likenesses, and the police may transmit a photograph from a rogues' gallery to hold a criminal in a distant city.

The instrument is, in fact, thoroughly utilitarian, and will add immensely to the value of all important descriptive matter sent by wire.

Many inventors, including the leading electricians of this country, have struggled with this important problem, and it has been the aim of more than one metropolitan newspaper to perfect such an instrument as the electrograph in its present condition has become.

The gentlemen prominently identified with the electrograph are Mr. F. B. Squire, vice-president of the Standard Oil company, who is president of the Electrograph company; W. H. K. Rose, who is its vice-president and secretary; C. M. Palmer, the well-known newspaper publisher and broker; I. W. Durfee, of Clark & Durfee, attorneys, Detroit, and Frederick Osborne, banker and broker, of Detroit.

From a complicated and impracticable embryo the present machine has been evolved step by step, and several years have been consumed in developing the present perfect apparatus from the crude idea of the electrograph originally presented.

Within the past few days experiments, including the transmission of pictures over the eight hundred mile circuit, and their reduction for reproduction purposes, have been watched by publishers and others, representing the most important publications in New York and elsewhere. The verdict given by these men of the positive success achieved is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous that this wonder has been finally accomplished, and it now remains only to instal the system in a more general way so that the electrograph will pass into every day use as one of the ordinary conveniences of civilization.

Getthair—Hello, old man, what makes you so gay this morning?

Shyleigh—You know that I have been engaged for the last three months?

Getthair—Sure. Girl gone back on you?

Shyleigh—Of course not. But—but I found out last evening that she—she likes to be kissed.

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