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Victor Victrola XI, \$100

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- Type VIII ..... \$40
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- Victor I ..... \$25.00
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- Victor IV ..... \$50.00
- Victor V ..... \$60.00
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Victor Horn Type V, \$60

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### SOILED MONEY GETS A BATH

Uncle Sam's Method of Laundering His Currency.

#### HOW THE MACHINE WORKS

Other Projected Reforms Designed to Make the Bills Good to Look at During Their Short Visits.

The realization of the dream of clean currency has come about through the recent perfection by inventors in the United States Treasury department of machines that will wash and iron paper money on a large scale at a low cost. In the end these will probably save the government \$1,000,000 a year and will likewise prove an economy for bankers in all parts of the country. Inventors have been working in this direction for some time, but the washing system has been only recently practically developed.

The essential feature of the new machine consists of tiers of copper rollers set in an oblong framework—weight about 800 pounds—which may be raised or lowered in three seconds, and which, when in position for the washing operation, fits snugly into a 100-gallon tank filled almost to overflowing with a solution in which is dissolved a special soap, the formula of which was discovered by the federal officials. Passing back and forth over the rollers is what appears to the ordinary observer to be a web of cotton duck, but is in reality two of these endless bands, fitting snugly one on top of the other. Between these two duck belts, each sixty feet in length, travel the bills to be cleaned, and the washing or scrubbing is accomplished by the passage over the successive rollers, all of which are so shaped as to impart a peculiar rubbing motion to the soiled currency. This action is repeated a number of times and serves to wash all surface dirt out of the bills.

When the washing is completed the bill is in similar manner twisted back and forth through the clear water of a sixty-gallon rinsing tank, then a jet of air whisks it to another endless band of duck, which leads over steam-heated drums that dry the paper, and in a total elapsed interval of less than two and a half minutes the rejuvenated bank note is automatically delivered to a tray. A

supplementary machine from the launchers over heated drums and then subjecting each bill in turn to the pressure of compressed paper drums.

The machine requires two girls to operate it, and has a capacity of over 4,000 bills per hour. It takes a pound of soap to wash 1,000 bills and one horsepower to operate it. The total cost of operation, including amortizing, counting, etc., is estimated to be within 50 cents per 1,000, and with improvements contemplated will be further reduced.

**Economies in Smaller Bank Notes.** Another innovation soon to be introduced by the Treasury department is a reduction in size of the \$1 bill. It will be only two-thirds its present size; likewise all other notes and certificates.

It has been decided that the paper money is too big. A \$1 bill today is more than three inches wide, and a little of eight and one-quarter inches long. It is to be cut down to six by two and a half inches. The Treasury department thinks that this reduced currency will be vastly more convenient to handle.

In addition, it will save a good deal of expense. The saving on paper alone for \$40,000,000 notes issued per annum will amount to \$7,000. There will be an increased output of at least 25 per cent for a given amount of labor at the bureau of engraving, where all the paper money is printed. This gain, carried through all the processes of printing, examining, counting, drying, numbering, etc., will, in itself, represent more than \$300,000 a year.

The notes being smaller, less engraving will be required for the plates from which they are printed. Less ink will be used—an item much more important than one might imagine. Taking other items into account, it is reckoned that the total saving to the government by reducing the size of the paper currency will be \$612,000 per annum.

**Longer Life for the Bills.** A dollar bill of the new size is expected to have a much longer "life" than one of the pattern now in use. Requiring one less fold in order to be stored away conveniently in the pocket or pocketbook, it will last at least one-third longer, according to the estimate of the treasury experts. Consequently there will be fewer notes to be re-issued as unfit for further use, and the force of the redemption division at Washington can be cut down sufficiently to save \$2,000 a year in salaries.

When it is considered that it costs the government 1 cent to print a paper dollar

and put it into circulation, the importance of prolonging its "life" becomes manifest. Fortunately, the treasury has had an opportunity to make some advanced tests, as they might be termed, of the small-size money. All the paper currency of the Philippines (which has replaced the old Spanish notes, has been printed at the bureau of engraving. It is of exactly the same size now proposed for our own greenbacks and certificates.

The new paper money is small enough to be carried flat—that is, without folding—in a pocketbook of very moderate size. It will be much more easily handled. Experiments made with bank checks and letters in Washington recently have shown that the small notes do not clump the fingers as do the old ones. And they have the additional advantage that banks can store in their vaults 25 per cent more of them within a given space.

The only objection to the new departure seems to be that for some time there will be two sizes of paper money in circulation. But this difficulty is to be obviated as far as possible by preparing in advance great quantities of the small notes, which on a fixed date will be exchanged for the big ones at subtreasuries, banks and other large financial institutions all over the country.

Incidentally, it is planned to reduce the nineteen designs on the currency now in use to nine, using the same portrait on one denomination throughout. Thus the one dollar bill, whether treasury note, bank note or certificate, will bear the head of Washington in the center of its face. Its holder will know the denomination without looking at the numbers on it.

**Counterfeits More Easily Detected.** Cashiers of banks and others who handle money will be enabled thereby to detect counterfeiters more readily. For nothing is so hard to counterfeit as a portrait, the engraver of which cannot reproduce his own work with exactness. The slightest variation alters the expression of the face, and the money handlers get accustomed to carrying such printed faces in their memories.

Notwithstanding the perfection to which note engraving has been brought, the possibilities of photo-mechanical processes are being developed to such an extent as to be regarded as a serious threat to the safety of the currency. This is a matter that is attracting attention in all civilized countries. By the "autotype" and other processes the color and texture of any printed matter can be imitated with astonishing accuracy. Accordingly, as a precaution against counterfeiters, the bureau

of engraving may yet be driven to the expedient of using tints selected for their nonphotographic quality.

Up to the present time the most satisfactory protection against counterfeiters has been found to be the distinctive paper used, with bands of red and blue fibers running through it. This cannot be imitated successfully except by the use of large and ponderous machinery, such as cannot be concealed. — Philadelphia Ledger.

### SURE MAN WAS A MONKEY

Government Anthropologist Tells Why and How the Tails Were Lost.

"Man cannot have arisen except from some more theroid (animal-like) form zoologically," it is declared in "Early Man in South America," just issued from the government printing office. Alea Hrdlicka, curator of the division of physical anthropology of the National museum, is the author of the publication, which is known as "House of Representatives Document, No. 481."

"On the basis of what is positively known today in regard to early man, and with the present scientific views regarding man's evolution," Mr. Hrdlicka says in his report, "the anthropologist has a right to expect human bones, particularly crania, exceeding a few thousand years in age, and more especially those of geologic antiquity, shall present marked morphologic differences, and that these differences shall point in the direction of more primitive forms."

No conclusion can be more firmly founded than that man is a product of an extraordinary progressive differentiation from some anthropogenic stock, which developed somewhere in the later tertiary among the primates. He began then as an organism that in brain and body was less than man, that was an anthropoid. From this stage he could not become at once as he is today, though in some stages of his evolution he may have advanced by leaps, or at least more rapidly than in others. He must have developed successively morphologic modifications called for by his advance toward the present man, and have lost gradually those features that interfered with his advance or became useless—progress which is still unfinished. Among other things that man lost on his way from monkey to man is a long and hairy tail. Mr. Hrdlicka does not

say so, but he indicates it. "We know these to be facts," Mr. Hrdlicka continues, "because all organic form is essentially unstable, plastic, reactive to changing influences, and to this law man's complex and relatively delicate organism can form no exception; (2) because the best authenticated skeletal remains of early man show without exception a more or less close approximation to more primitive primate forms; (3) because these older human forms show, in general, more theroid features in proportions to the geologic antiquity; and (4) because morphologic differences which have occurred in numerous historic groups of mankind within relatively recent times are very apparent today in the various races of men, and are constantly arising in tribes, in lesser groups, in families and in individuals."

"Evolutionary changes have not progressed and do not progress regularly in mankind as a whole, nor even in any of its divisions. Such changes may be thought of as a slowly augmenting complex of zigzags, with localized forward leaps, temporary haltings, retrogressions, and possibly with even occasional complete cessations. Thus it would not be reasonable to expect that, at any given date in the past or present all the branches or members of the human or pre-human family would be an absolutely uniform type. At all periods some individuals, and even groups, were doubtless more advanced than others from the ancestral and nearer the present human type. Nevertheless, the morphologic status of the man in each geologic period had, unquestionably, its boundaries, and there is no evidence or probability that two human beings, a geologic period or more apart, could be so closely related in form that their crania or skeletons would show strictly one and the same type."

"The antiquity, therefore, of any human skeletal remains which do not present marked differences from those of modern man may be regarded, on morphologic grounds, as only insignificant geologically, not reaching in time in all probability beyond the modern, still unfinished geologic formations. Should other claims be made in any case, the burden of definite proof would rest heavily on those advancing them."

"Other considerations bearing on this point have been brought forth in the writer's report relating to ancient man in North America. "The essence of the subject is that the expectation of important form differ-

ences between human skeletal remains of geologic antiquity and those of the present era is justified; that the differences presented by the older remains should point in the direction of zoologic inferiority, and that where important structural differences pointing to an earlier evolutionary stage are not found in the human skeletal remains which are the subject of study, and especially where the given crania and bones show close analogies with those of modern or even of the actual native race of the same region, the geologic antiquity of such remains may well be regarded as imperfectly supported—in fact, as improbable."

Dr. Hrdlicka was disappointed in what he found in South America, but he is certain that man came from a monkey.—Washington Post.

### EVANGELINE IS AWAY OFF

Elderly Critic Scoffs at the Theories of a Modern Feminist.

There seem to be no particular reasons why the opinions of Dr. Evangeline W. Young of Boston should be telegraphed all over the country merely because she is teaching eugenics and implores young people not to fall in love at first sight. Falling in love at first sight, like measles or glanders or typhoid, is one of the things that we cannot help. As they say on the bills of lading, it is an act of God. Falling in love at first sight and dying are the two superhuman events of our life, and because they are superhuman they are beyond our control.

Now we don't want to be hard on Evangeline. She means well, although how she can lecture on eugenics without blushing it is hard to say. It must be the climate. And with such a name, too. But when she says that matrimonial disillusionment always follows love at first sight she is talking the pure, unadulterated rubbish. Disillusionment always follows matrimony, Evangeline, no matter whether love was at first sight or at twentieth. Every one knows that, although our courage in saying so is exceptional. Love at first sight, remarks Evangeline, is often caused by some trifle of dress or manner. Right you are. Never was profounder truth stated in simpler language. Boston scores once more through her gifted and eugenic daughter. And gold mines are usually discovered through some trifle of surface formation. All great events—wars, revolutions, matrimony and all other crimes,

disasters and catclysms—originate from trifling causes. Nature always begins with something very small when it is planning something very great, and we ourselves would hardly believe how tiny

Evangeline would hardly believe how tiny there is nothing on earth so full of profound purpose as a trifle, nothing so insignificant as a trifle of dress or manner. The man who allows himself to be attracted by "some trifle of dress or manner" has more intuitive science in his little finger than all the eugenics put together have in their whole Cosmos.

Into the lecturer's recommendation of marriages for money and social position we need not enter. We might have expected it. Maybe we are too old and fossilized to keep abreast of the gay and giddy celebration which calls itself modern thought, but we were, and are, under the impression that the man or woman who marries for anything but love is guilty of sexual depravity.—San Francisco Argonaut.

### A Bachelor's Reflections.

It's safer to bet on horse sense than on genius. Anyhow, a woman doesn't sing any louder than a man argues. Fat wives aren't so bad on a night's good enough for more bed covers. No matter how thin a girl is she can't think how wonderful it is it should be so becoming to her. A wife can have a grouch with his wife because he didn't get a good seat at the base ball game.—New York Press.

### CATARRH?

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