

TIME NOW TO SWAT FLIES

Sure Ways of Getting Rid of the Summer Pests.

SMASH 'EM AND BURN 'EM

Measure of Health Conservation of Surpassing Importance—Need of Cleanliness in Yards.

In a few days now the observer may expect to see a pair of flies sunning themselves on the window pane. He may see several pairs, in fact; but if he sees only one pair it is up to him to swat them without delay, seize their carcasses and incinerate them in the nearest flame. In case he fails in this duty to civilization nobody knows what might happen. To be sure, the chances are that most of the progeny of a single pair of flies will die before the end of summer, but if no death intervenes, it is all the descendants of that original pair could live and should be compressed into a solid mass early next October, they would occupy a space of more than 14,000,000,000 cubic feet, making a fly pile as large as the Woolworth building.

This is not mere guesswork. It is the serious statement put forth by a subcommittee of the Merchants' association of New York, the chairman of which is Edward Hatch, Jr., who further says that if all the progeny of a single female fly during a single season should live and could be gathered together they would make a road 1,000 miles wide and three miles deep, running all the way from the earth to the sun—a distance of some 92,000,000 miles. Mr. Hatch says this, furthermore, without any but the least excited. He has it all figured out as to be proved by any adding machine that can handle the numbers. He himself reels off trillions, quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions and even octillions regarding flies with less effort than the average person would have in stepping on board a subway express.

Size of the Fly Family. It is rather disconcerting to talk with Mr. Hatch about the housefly.

"I presume you know," he remarked, "that if all the progeny of a single female fly could be captured at the end of this coming summer and rolled into a ball without being compressed they would make a sphere larger by far than the earth we live on. Figure it out for yourself. Suppose each fly occupies a space one-quarter of an inch long, one-quarter inch wide and one-quarter inch thick; then there would be sixty-four flies to a cubic inch, 30,000 to a cubic foot or 15,777,791,104,000 flies to a cubic mile."

"And how many cubic miles would the progeny of a single fly fill if rolled together in a ball?" "About 400,400,000,000 cubic miles," Mr. Hatch replied, "or two spheres each the size of this earth."

"Which would mean how many descendants of this mean mother fly at the end of one season?" "That's easy," said Mr. Hatch. "A fly usually lays in one season six batches of eggs and from 120 to 150 in each batch. Between the first of June and the middle of October her descendants, if they all lived, would number 6,577,057,495,864,320,000,000,000 or translating figures into words, six octillions, five hundred and seventy-seven septillions, eighty-seven sextillions, eight hundred and sixty-five quintillions, eight hundred and ninety-four quadrillions, three hundred and twenty trillions."

"A subcommittee of the Merchants' association," Mr. Hatch continued without even stopping to take breath, "is sending out a hundred thousand or more large cards of warning. These are being mailed as fast as possible to health boards, libraries, schools and civic associations all over the country in the unceasing war against flies that is being waged. "So much work has been done in past years that people generally are prepared to destroy flies when they appear in large numbers at the first burst of really warm weather. But this is not enough. The time to begin fighting this most dangerous foe of mankind is right now, when the earliest stragglers are beginning to appear. Kill them now, before they begin to propagate, and we will be saved enormous expense and much disease later on. "The warning labels by the Merchants' association committee says that flies cost the United States \$350,000,000 each year. Mr. Hatch was asked about this allegation.

"It's true," he declared. "Careful examination of government statistics was made some little time ago by an authority competent to deal with the subject, and he found that by causing disease and death flies cost this country \$500,000,000 annually—this largely in lessened earning power of the population and expenses incident to illness, such as typhoid fever and tuberculosis. "In order to be conservative we reduced the amount to \$350,000,000. Our object is to arouse the public so thoroughly to the danger of permitting flies to live and breed that communities everywhere will wage war upon them in extermination. This can be done; it has been largely done in some places. "Various agencies for the prevention of disease are already starting an early campaign against the fly. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, through its bureau of public health and hygiene, is publishing a report made by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong of tests made regarding the transmission of disease by flies. Although the transmission of many diseases has, of recent years, been ascribed to the fly, Dr. Armstrong is inclined to eliminate a majority of them as negligible, and due to causes other than flies. However, he adds, two diseases remain concerning which the evidence against the house fly seems to be incriminating—typhoid fever and the diarrheal diseases of infancy. "In the matter of typhoid fever," he adds, "Dr. Terry, health officer of Jacksonville, Fla., has greatly reduced the death rate by cleaning vacant lots. In Richmond, Va., Dr. Levy has greatly reduced summer diarrheas among infants by proper methods of screening, the city blocks in which the children were thus protected from flies showing a marked and clear-cut decrease in morbidity and mortality when compared with surrounding city blocks not thus protected."—New York Sun.

into consultation and called in an expert, whose report was decisive. "The code," said this authority, "does not prescribe the number of kisses a man should bestow upon his wife weekly. In practice, during the honeymoon, this obligation is without limit, but after the first few weeks of marriage it diminishes progressively. At the end of three years in this case, the kisses could reasonably be reduced to three a day, one in the morning, one at noon and one in the evening. "The court, now being sufficiently enlightened, rendered judgment in favor of the husband."—Indianapolis News.

TELEPHONING ACROSS SEA

A Long Way from Transatlantic Service, Either by Cable or by Wireless.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, F. R. S., described in a lecture delivered in London the inventions which of late years have rendered possible a great increase in the distance of telephonic communication and have permitted the use of submarine telephone cables over distances previously impracticable. He explained that in the case of a telephone wire the shorter the wave length the greater the velocity with which the waves travel, while the amplitude of the shorter waves attenuates to a greater extent than that of the longer ones. Hence when, as a result of speaking into a telephonic transmitter, a complex electromagnetic force is applied to the end of a cable the various simple harmonic waves into which the impulse may be resolved travel along the cable with unequal speed and attenuation. The shorter waves travel fastest, but are worn out soonest; hence the wave form is distorted.

A remedy for this distortion of articulate sounds was first suggested by Oliver Heaviside, who showed mathematically twenty-five years ago how waves of all lengths could be made to travel at the same speed and attenuate at the same rate. An important advance was made by Prof. Pupin of Columbia college, New York, in 1899 and 1900, when he proved that Heaviside's suggestion can be put into practical form by loading the cable cores, inserted at equal intervals, but so close that at least eight or nine coils are included in the distance of one wavelength of the average wave frequency, which is always taken at 500. If the coils are placed farther apart relatively to the wave-length they do more harm than good. Aerial lines underground cables and submarine cables can all be treated this way.

The longest aerial loaded line is that from New York to Denver, 2,000 miles, which permits good speech between those places and it is the ambition of the American Telephone and Telegraph company to complete a loaded line that will render speech possible between New York City and San Francisco, over 3,000 miles. A line 2,000 kilometers long has just been completed between Berlin and Rome; it runs overhead except through the Simplon tunnel, with loading coils at every ten kilometers and good speech is possible over the whole distance. In England the longest loaded lines are two trunk lines from London to Leeds, 300 miles. The general post office has now in operation a line of aerial and underground loaded circuits and 45,846 miles are in course of being loaded. As regards loaded submarine cables the general post office has three—one to France, twenty-one nautical miles long; one to Belgium, forty-eight miles; and one to Ireland, sixty-four miles. A fourth which is now being manufactured, is to be laid from Suffolk to the nearest point in Holland, 125 miles. Broadly, loading has rendered it possible to double or more than double the distance of effective telephonic intercourse.

In regard to wireless telephony Dr. Fleming said the arrangements are closely similar to those employed in wireless telegraphy, but in the base of the antenna, or coupled to it, must be placed a microphone by means of which the speaker's voice makes changes in the resistance of the antenna circuit, the result being to vary the amplitude of the waves emitted without altering their wave length. The difficulty is to obtain a microphone that will carry large high-frequency currents. By the aid of an ingenious liquid microphone Prof. Vanni of Rome, has transmitted speech for 1,000 kilometers. Feasibility in the United States has telephoned a few hundred miles, and Poulsen in Denmark, Collin and Jeane in France, Godeschmidt in Germany, and Ditcham in England have covered greater or less distances. Mr. Marconi recently carried out demonstrations with wireless telephony for the Italian navy. The lecturer concluded by remarking that we are yet a long way from telephony across the Atlantic, whether by cables or by wireless, but progress will continue to be made, and it is possible that some day speech transmission from England to San Francisco, with one repetition at New York City, may be an accomplished fact.—Boston Transcript.

MOVING PICTURE OF FUTURE

Fate Awaiting Mere Man When Women Monopolize Police Force.

It was a bright spring morning. A cellar door in a back alley opened very slowly and a face appeared looking up and down the street. The owner of the face, having satisfied himself that no one was near, emerged in appearance, weak and vacillating, the creature moved cautiously down the street. Suddenly a hand was laid upon his shoulder. "Ah! at last." The police woman's whistle sounded. "We have been looking all over for you. We knew you would have to come out in time." Two other woman policemen appeared upon the scene. The crowd began to gather. The miserable creature, his teeth chattering with fear, was led forward to a closed yard. The word had been passed around, and in a few minutes the street was filled. They took him to the city hall. They entered the courtroom. The judge removed her eyeglasses as she gazed down upon the prisoner. "Well, prisoner, you know the decree. Nothing so useless as you are can be permitted to exist in our highly organized society. The prisoner looked around at the sea of suffragette faces surrounding him. He saw no hope. The judge rapped for order. "We bear you no ill-will," said the judge. "How would you like to pass away?" "Any way that suits you. Your honor."

The judge nodded to the police woman. "Takes him off to the chloroformery." And then, amid the subdued murmur of the mildly interested throng, the last man on earth was led out to his postponed fate.—Life.

The Perseverant and Judicious Use of Newspaper Advertising is the Road to Business Success.

The Nebraska JOHN A. SWANSON, Pres. WM. L. HOLZMAN, Treas. Monday an Amazing Sale of Dresses and Suits at \$12.50. Values up to \$32.50. THE DRESSES in this collection consist of chiffon, taffeta, crepe de chine and silk poplin in all the desirable shades of the season; new blues, changeables, tango, green, gold and black, in all sizes. We are making room for incoming stocks and must clear out this entire lot of silk dresses at once. Your opportunity to \$12.50 buy dresses worth up to \$32.50, Monday at... THE SUITS. Smart styles in a variety of becoming models; the materials are serge, gaberdine, poplins, crepe poplins, fancy crepes and checks; the colors are navy, black, green, tango, tan and Copenhagen, in all sizes; values up to \$25. Monday at... 1/2 Price Sale Of Women's Stout Suits, sizes up to 53.

Millinery Half Price Sale

Greatest Sale Ever Held MONDAY we place on sale \$20,000.00 worth of high grade, up-to-date millinery. This is not a sale of specially purchased goods. Every dollar's worth of our regular stock is offered Monday at

1/2 The Marked Price. Any Trimmed Hat Marked. What We Mean By "Half Price" Sale. Any Trimmed Hat Marked. Any Bird of Paradise. 1/2 Price. All our beautiful Paradise Hats, Plumed Hats, Lace Hats, Imported Hats, the choices selection in the city, awaits you Monday at

Great Basement Salesroom Bargains

ON SALE MONDAY ONLY. Women's Union Suits 50c Values at 25c. Women's 15c Hosiery. Women's Up To 25c Neckwear. Women's Up To \$1.00 Neckwear. Women's Silk Waists up to \$2.50 vals. 89c. Women's Silk Waists. Women's 10c Handkerchiefs. Men's 10c Handkerchiefs. Nebraska Clothing Co. JOHN A. SWANSON, Pres. WM. L. HOLZMAN, Treas. FARNAM AT FIFTEENTH ST. CORRECT APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

"ENOCH-ARDEN" REVERSED

Return of Soldier Left for Dead on Plevna Battlefield.

FOUND HIS WIFE WAITING

Both Loyal to Vows Made Before Duty's Call Thirty-Five Years Ago—A World-Wide Search.

A gray-haired man of prosperous appearance rapped timidly upon a door on the third floor of the house at 87 South Fourth street, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Monday morning. His manner was that of one who seemed to dread the outcome of what was about to happen. The door opened. Confronting the man was a woman of about his age, gray-haired too. Wonderingly, she stood as he walked in, wiping her hands nervously upon her apron. For a moment or two he struggled for speech, then he regained self-control. "Mary!" he cried, holding out both hands to the woman. "Don't you know me? Don't you know your husband? They told me you were dead. I've hunted all over the world for you and just found you were living."

The woman's face was as gray as her hair. For a moment she stood as one dazed. Then she threw herself into his arms and called his name as her husband. The door closed upon them, while neighbors ran to spread the tidings through the house. Followed Osman Pasha. More than thirty-five years ago Alfred Welland, then a prosperous British resident of Cairo, Egypt, became involved in Egyptian-Turkish politics. He was intimate with Osman Pasha, the Turkish general, and enlisted in the Turkish army at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war. Osman made him an officer and he marched away with his command and their infant son, named for his father. At various times letters from the front reached the wife who stayed in Cairo, telling of her husband's continued safety and of a further promotion. Then for a long period no news came. In 1877 the rumor swept through Egypt that a terrible battle had been fought at Plevna and that thousands had been killed and wounded. Official despatches confirmed this and the list of the dead contained the name of Captain Alfred Welland. The wife was broken hearted. She was fairly well-to-do and had no cause to worry on that account, but the loss of her husband made her very ill for a long time. When she recovered she sought to trace her husband's body, but

MISERIES OF MIXED MARRIAGE

Pathetic Fate of New England Girl Who Married Chinese Student.

There died recently in Tientsin, China, Dorothy Dorr Kwan, an American girl, whose life was made very miserable by her marriage, by the Rev. Henry H. Kelley, on Christmas day, 1900, in Hartford, Conn., to Julian Kwan, a Chinese, and a student in the Yale law school. Her home had been in Meriden and New Haven. The girl was then but 16 years of age. The couple went to China soon after the ceremony, when Mrs. Kwan learned the respect of their fellow countrymen on opening the door to misery and a lonely death in a foreign land by refusing to perform the marriage ceremony between strange Chinese men and unknown American girls of 16.—New York Independent.

EYE STRAIN OF THE "MOVIES"

Medical Authority Discusses the Dangers and Suggests Remedies.

The injurious effect on the eyes of the swiftly moving images of the cinematograph has been frequently discussed. It has been shown that a number of disorders of the eyes are caused by this form of entertainment. In Massachusetts a five-minute intermission is required between reels so as to lessen the eye strain. One of the factors in cinematograph exhibitions which favors the development of eye fatigue is poor definition of the original negatives. This is greatly accentuated when the positive which are used are enormously magnified. The smaller the image in the eye, the longer the impression lasts and the more the eyes are tired, so that seats nearer the screen are less desirable than those more remote. There is less eye fatigue when sitting not closer than forty feet from the screen. That the "movies" are a prolific source of eye strain must have been recognized by many oculists, yet, with few exceptions, the attention of the public has not been directed to this important fact, while the victims themselves seldom suspect the cause of their trouble, although many of them suffer from an increase of symptoms even while witnessing the pictures. The symptoms usually consist of headache, vertigo, nausea and fatigue of the eyes, followed later by vomiting, sleeplessness and lack of energy. Physicians and public health officials have only recently realized the important part of the picture theaters play in the welfare of the community from a health stand-

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A THREE-DOLLAR BILL

A Man Walked into a Barroom here and asked, "Will you change a \$3 bill, please?"

The bartender went to the cash register to get the money, then turned and said, "All right, your kidding! There's no such a bill!" "I'll bet you \$10 there is," retorted the stranger. "You're on," the bartender replied. "Produce!" The stranger produced. The bill was one issued by the Connecticut State Bank of North America in Seymour in January, 1862. On its face was: "State of Connecticut. The Bank of North America, will pay the bearer on demand \$3. Seymour, January 1, 1862. No. 1848. F. A. Water, Cashier. G. P. De Witt, President."

BUCKLE UP

Buckle Up! Buckle Up! Buckle Up!

When overhauling an old house here, which had been occupied by his father, the barroom's customer had found the bill wedged between the floor and the sliding.—New York World.

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