

THE HORSELESS AGE.

ELECTRICITY TO THE AID OF OUR EQUINE FRIENDS.

The Greatest Mechanical Problem of the Century in Various Stages of Solution—An Electric Race Between Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE GREATEST mechanical problem of this age is transportation. No other question of a similar nature so closely affects the welfare of the people. The cost of every conceivable article of use is governed largely by the cost of transportation, either of the finished article itself or of the crude materials of which it is made, or of the workmen that made it, and often all three combined. Civilization itself waits upon

make 3,000 miles at an expense of not more than \$40 for motive power, and no hostler or coachman is required. The horseless carriage has unlimited staying qualities. It does not get tired. It is not possible to be cruel to it. It is ready at any and all times and does not suffer from influenza. Drive a horse thirty or forty miles one day and he must rest two. Drive a horseless carriage seventy-five miles one day and 200 the next, if you choose, and the humane society can enter no protest. The horseless carriage has the greater longevity. The life of a horse does not much exceed eight years. The horseless



carriage does not get scared and run away. It can be managed by anyone after two hours' study. It takes years of experience to learn to manage horses, and the best drivers are the ones who most frequently get hurt. The horseless carriage takes up less room. Its introduction will almost double the capacity of a street for traffic. The horseless carriage will almost eliminate the item of street cleaning. The care of streets is one of the great municipal problems and the horse is the chief offender. The substitution of the pneumatic cushioned tires of the horseless carriage and motor wagon will make it possible to keep a street in repair after it has once been paved.

France has taken the lead in the manufacture of these horseless carriages, and had one on exhibition at the World's Fair. The motive power of this one was electricity. It did not,

start, twelve completing the journey to Bordeaux and ten returned to Paris within the time prescribed. The start was made on June 11, and the speed made between these two cities was as high as sixteen miles per hour on the average from Paris to Bordeaux and fifteen miles per hour on the return trip, the carriages driven by petroleum motors proving the best. The electrical carriage dropped out of the race soon after leaving Paris. There is little doubt that electricity will finally supersede all other motor powers, but at that time the storage battery systems were too imperfect to compete with the better-understood systems of using oil, gas and steam.

Through the courtesy of the Chicago Times-Herald we are enabled to illustrate on our first page the nine vehicles that took the prizes. In looking over the results of this competition it is interesting to notice that the steam carriages failed to make any showing as compared to the petroleum motors, also that the electric carriage compared very unfavorably with either of the others. It is stated that the cost of operation of the petroleum carriages will not exceed two cents a mile. This, with the convenience and much greater



amount of fuel it is possible to carry, should certainly count very much in its favor. One can hardly judge from the results as published, however, for there are no details given as to whether the vibration was serious or whether there was an objectionable smell from the fuel. The results obtained must be considered remarkable from a purely mechanical standpoint, as the fact that an engine, as compact as the requirements demand, should be capable of continuous operation of from forty-eight hours to sixty hours, is a remarkable performance. The fact that an oil engine is an economical motor cannot be disputed. Some tests made by Professor Twin show that a motor indicating six or eight horse power can deliver a break horse power with an equivalent consumption of about one and two-tenths pounds of coal per horse power hour. This being equal or slightly superior to the performances of the best steam engines of large size.

The Chicago Times-Herald has offered \$5,000 in premiums for a race of horseless carriages to be held Nov. 2, 1895. This will be the first of its kind to be held in the United States, and will doubtless be the forerunner of many more. The course is to be between Milwaukee and Chicago, a distance of eighty miles. The question is now being debated if the race be not made from Chicago to Milwaukee and return, a distance of 160 miles.

Already a number of entries have been made. The race is open to the world. The money will be divided as follows: First prize, \$2,000 and a gold medal, the same being open to competition in the world. Second prize, \$1,500, with a stipulation that in the event of the first prize being awarded to a vehicle of foreign invention or manufacture, the prize shall go to the most successful American competitor. Third prize, \$1,000. Fourth prize, \$500. The Times-Herald has adopted the term "motorcycle" to be used in place of "horseless carriage." There is no doubt that many European vehicles will be present and make the run.

The results of this race will be beneficial in many ways, not the least of which will be to call attention to the condition of our roads. With the coming into use of motorcycles on a grand scale there must of necessity be improvement in our highways. When the demand becomes emphatic the work will be done.

The Farmers' Review does not wish to take the position of an alarmist, and throw out the impression that we will henceforth have no use for horses. On the other hand, it can but advise horsebreeders to keep a sharp eye on the situation. We see the inroads the bicycle has made on the business of the hiveryman, and also on the business of producing the "family horse." The coming of motorcycles will doubtless work something of a revolution in the equine world. The first effect will be felt in lessened demand for carriage horses. The last to feel the effects will be heavy draft horses, and the common farm work horse. Ultimately even these may feel the effects of competition from motors, but it is so far in the future that the sale of draft horses being bred and reared now will not be greatly curtailed. Hence, draft horse breeding would seem to be safest for the farmer. It takes five years to produce a draft horse, and the market is not likely to be overstocked. As to the speed with which mechanics will supplant muscle, we can only conjecture. The bicycle was in use for twenty-five years before it really became a great factor in our economies. Only within the last six years has it expanded beyond all anticipations and become what is denominated a "craze." But motorcycles will doubtless not be thus slow in winning their way. The bicycle has "broken the ice," so to speak, and the firms that can manufacture at a reasonable price motorcycle family carriages that will cost only a few cents per hour to run them, will be overrun with orders from the first. We can see how the construction of electric car lines has increased from a single line a few years ago to immense proportions today. Future inventions will not require generations to win favor as did the steam locomotive and the steamboat. People are now keenly alive to any possible invention that will increase their comfort or meet their necessities, and, like the Athenians of old, run after every new thing. Incredulity is giving way to progress.—*Examiner* Review.



the problem of transportation. It is not without reason that wise men have said: "The civilization of any nation is told by the condition of its roads." As the Roman Empire grew, mighty roads were constructed. Compare the



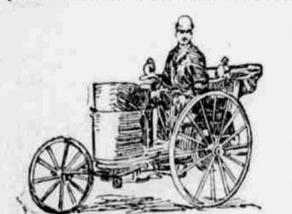
DAILY SCENE IN PARIS.

civilization of Europe with that of Asia. In the former you have the broad, smooth roads; in the latter you find only footpaths, bridle paths, and almost nothing of the western high-



ways. These but indicate the primeval condition in which the whole transportation question there remains. Goods are carried at great expense on the backs of camels, asses and coolies. Civilization in those countries is waiting for a better interchange of products, both of the hand and of the brain. Till that time—barbarism.

In Europe and in the United States learned men of many trades are devoting their efforts to various problems of transportation, from swimming under water to flying in the air. Bicycle riding is described as being the next thing to flying. The wonderful development of that means of locomotion is but an earnest of what is to take place in the other branches. Horseless carriages are the next in order to experience the effects of inventive genius.



A few years ago we first began to hear of electric vehicles being used in European cities, first as the playthings of the rich, and then as the servants of the tradesmen and mechanics. They were soon used for delivering groceries and other merchandise to customers. They became quite common in London. In France various kinds of vehicles were made, a few to run by electricity, but more to be driven by steam power and by gas and oil motors.

The firms that manufactured them increased in numbers, and were encouraged by numerous orders for horseless carriages. These were seen to be of great advantage over the old style that required horses to draw them. The advocates of them enumerated the following superiorities: The horseless



carriage can be maintained and made to do more work at less than half what it costs to pay for the feed, housing and care of a horse. A good average horse cannot travel more than 3,000 miles a year. It costs to keep him from \$125 to \$500 a year. A horseless carriage can

HIS LADY FEIGNED.

California Courts Have No Sympathy for Reporters Who Sham Insanity.

A sad blow at "journalistic enterprise" has been dealt by an unfeeling judge in California. An ambitious young reporter on the Los Angeles Herald, who had wearied of ordinary assignments, conceived the idea of winning fame by getting up a sensation. So he feigned insanity, was brought before the court for examination, was pronounced a subject for the asylum, and was sent to the state institution at Highlands. After staying long enough to get material for a good "story," he wanted to get out, but in order to secure his release, was obliged to tell the whole story of his deceit. The judge who had committed him cited him to appear to answer the charge of contempt of court, and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$200 or serve 100 days in jail. The judge accepted the plea that no disrespect for him personally had been intended, but explained that contempt of court was not an offense against the person of the judge, but against the government, because it is an unlawful interference with the orderly administration of justice by the tribunals created for that purpose. In this case the reporter, by deceit, had caused the machinery of justice to be set in motion, involving considerable public expense, and when brought before the court acted in a disorderly and insolent manner to induce the court to make an improper and illegal order. The judge proceeded to express these views upon the plea that a journalistic criminal ought to be treated more leniently than one not in "the profession." "Possibly from the standpoint of a reporter, such conduct may seem right and proper. It is possible even that in some quarters an attempt to deceive a court of justice, and by deceit to procure an improper and illegal order—an order involving the expenditure of considerable public money, and resulting in the sending of a sane man to an insane asylum—may be looked upon as legitimate journalistic enterprise. I hardly think, however, that upon sober second thought, any citizen upon such an enterprise—an enterprise which involves a violation of law, an enterprise which involves the commission of a public offense—must abide the consequence."

QUEER MONEY.

The Circulating Medium That a Traveler Found in Mexico.

Here is an amusing account of a traveler who went many years ago to Mexico, and found the natives using a strange kind of currency. Says he: "In one of the small towns I bought some limes, and gave the girl one dollar in payment. By way of change, she returned to me forty-nine pieces of soap the size of a small biscuit. I looked at her in astonishment, and she returned my look with equal surprise, when a police officer, who had witnessed the incident, hastened to inform me that for small sums soap was legal tender in many parts of the country. 'I examined my change, and found that each cake was stamped with the name of a town and of a manufacture authorized by the government. The cakes of soap were worth three farthings each. Afterwards, in my travel, I frequently received similar change. Many of the cakes showed signs of having been in the wash-tub; but that I discovered was not at all uncommon. Provided the stamp were not obliterated, the soap did not lose any value as currency. Occasionally a man would borrow a cake of a friend, wash his hands, and return it with thanks. I made use of my pieces more than once in my bath, and subsequently spent them.'—Harper's Round Table.

HE STOOD HIGHER.

Mrs. Bellefield (to her daughter)—Mr. Dukane is over head and heels in love with you, dear.
Miss Bellefield—So is Mr. Gaswell, mamma.
Mrs. Bellefield—But you must remember that Mr. Dukane is six feet tall, while Mr. Gaswell is only about five feet seven in height.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Don't you know, prisoner, that it's very wrong to steal a pig?" "I do now, your honor. They make such a row."—Tid-Bits.
"Are you the man who runs this newspaper?" "No, sir; I'm only the editor; the citizens run the paper."—Atlanta Constitution.
Judge—You say you have some means of subsistence? Tramp—Yes, your honor. Judge—Then why is it not visible? Tramp—I ate it.—Harlem Life.
Anna—I wonder what makes Mr. Droopley down in the mouth to-night? Gaybelle—Force of habit, I suppose. He's a dentist, you know.—Boston Courier.
The Teacher—Now, who can tell me which travels the faster—heat or cold? Johnnie Bright (promptly)—Heat, of course. Anybody can catch cold.—Tid-Bits.
Briggs—You say the phenologist who examined your head wasn't very complimentary? "Hardly." He told me I was fitted to be a leader in society.—Life.
Fuddy—I was talking to Johnson last night—Duddy—Yes, I saw him in the morning. He was in a terribly demoralized condition.—Boston Transcript.
Miss Parique—In New York do the prominent social lights smoke? Miss Cautique—Yes, particularly after they have been turned down.—New York World.
"Papa," asked little Willie, "isn't a cynic a man who is tired of the world?" "No, my dear; a cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."—Chicago Times-Herald.
"I'm going now, yes, I'm going, going," murmured Bletcher. "What an excellent auctioneer you'd make," said the heartless but tired Miss Nycerger.—Boston Courier.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Odd Way of Doing Business.

Says the Boston Courier: "One of the ways of doing business in Boston which astonishes visitors who come in contact with it is the manner in which errand boys and cash girls are sent about on important errands by certain houses. A commission broker relates that a cash girl of perhaps a dozen years of age came into his office recently and gave him what she said was a bill of lading. He took the paper, looked at it, and said: 'This is another bill of lading.' The girl, nothing daunted, thrust her hand into her pocket and produced a varied assortment of soiled handkerchiefs, bits of ribbon, rolls of chewing-gum and a crumpled paper, which proved to be the bill of lading required. She explained that the first one she was to take somewhere else. The amount of goods covered by the bill of lading was over \$20,000."

Oldest Pieces of Wrought Iron.

The three oldest pieces of wrought iron in existence are the sickle blades that was found by Belzoni under the base of the sphinx in Karnak, near Thebes; the blade found by Colonel Vyse imbedded in the mortar of the pyramids, and a portion of a cross-cut saw which Mr. Davard exhumed at Nimrod—all of which are now in the British museum. Another piece of iron, an account of which might not be inappropriate in this connection, is the wrought bar of Damascus steel which King Perus presented to Alexander the Great. This bar, which is of unknown antiquity, is still carefully preserved in the national Turkish museum at Constantinople.

The Most Sensitive Thing on Earth

Is a human nerve. This in a state of health. Let it become overstrained or weakened, and the sensitiveness is increased tenfold. For weak or overwrought nerves, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best tonic in existence, since it invigorates and quiets them at the same time. It also possesses superlative efficacy in dyspepsia, constipation, malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism and neuralgia.

Cardinal Virtues.

Among the hill tribes of Burnah the four cardinal virtues are: To kill a foe, to fall in battle, to become a priest or to offer oneself as a sacrifice to the earth goddess. The sins are: Getting into debt, betraying public secrets, breaking an oath, refusing hospitality and skulking in time of war.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists.

Borax—Wonder how long the dry spell is going to last. "All signs fall in a dry time," it seems. Sanjones—Yes, even the sign, "Family Entrance."—Truth.

We have not been without Pico's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZIE FERRIS, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 17, '94.

Over 17,000 different kinds of buttons have been found in pictures of medieval clothing.

FITZ—All fitted stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Urinary Remedy. No fits after the first day's use. Nervousness, Trembling and Irritability, Fits, Fits, Fits. Send to Dr. Kline, 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Joseph's coat of many colors, probably an embroidered tunic, was made B. C., 1729.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The Bahrein Islands in the Persian gulf produce nothing but pears.

Hegemon's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Tender or Sore Feet, Chills, Piles, etc. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

The total manufactures of the United States exceed \$6,000,000,000.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Ornamental and Useful.

The ladies at the ball recently given at the Chinese embassy in Washington, says an exchange, were particularly interested in a little Chinese woman, who sat in the big front hall, near one of the dressing rooms, holding in her arms a fresh and pretty baby of undoubted Mongolian parentage. One of the beaux of the party undertook to allay the curiosity of a bevy of beauties, who were standing about the interesting pair, by questioning an attaché, who stood near. The guest asked: "Is the lady in the parlor with the receiving party the wife of the host?" "Oh, yes," was the prompt reply. "Then who is the little lady, with the child in her arms?" the guest asked. "Lady in parlor, wife for show; this one, wife for baby," promptly announced the naive attaché. No more questions were asked of him.—Argonaut.

A Serious Oversight.

Agnostics—All the preachers in the world never made two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. Kidder—You seem to forget the Sunday school picnics that have been organized in times of drought.—Doer's Tribune.

The young man had asked for a horse that was gentle and safe. As he drove out of the stable the liverman said, "The spring on the right side of the buggy is stronger," and the young man looked until his ears looked like a sunset in a chromo.—Truth.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tested remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

The chief product of Brazil is coffee, and the second sugar.

Many influences combine to reduce health to the danger limit. The reviving properties of Parker's Ginger Tonic will overcome these ills.

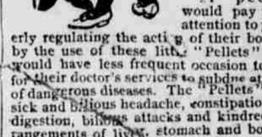
Portugal exports wine, olive oil, figs, oranges and onions.

Everyone knows how it is to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to graceful walking. Remove them with Hindercomb's.

Martique gives the world manioc, bananas and sugar.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way. If people would pay more attention to the regulation of the act of their bowels, by the use of these little "Pellets" they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subside attacks of dangerous diseases. The "Pellets" cure indigestion, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks and kindred derangements of liver, stomach and bowels.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures itching Scalp. Price 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART

The course of instruction in this Academy, conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, embraces the whole range of subjects necessary to constitute a solid and refined education. Propriety of deportment, personal neatness and the principles of morality are objects of unceasing attention. Extensive grounds afford the pupils every facility for useful bodily exercises, their health is an object of constant solicitude, and in sickness they are attended with maternal care. Fall term opens Tuesday, Sept. 23. For further particulars, address: Academy Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. Sent Free. Have been tested and all approved. Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Peck Mfg. Co., Sioux City, Iowa. THE ROWELL & CHASE MACHINERY CO., 1414 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. WINCHELL'S

TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels, assists dentition; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms, remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmet Proprietary Co., Chicago Ill. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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...OF...

PURE MALT and HOPS

A Great Nourisher for Mothers and Nurses. A Wholesome Fluid Extract of Malt and Hops. Cures Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Indigestion; Soothes the Nerves and is the Best Appetizer. Trade supplied by H. T. CLARK DRUG CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

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UNEXCELLED 10c CIGAR.

"BURLINGTON!"

LEADING 5 CENT CIGAR.

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