



## **ELECTRICITY AT HOME**

Our Omaha offices, 368 New York Life Building, are fully equipped with costly and elaborate instruments for electrical treatments, but to people who cannot come to our office for treat-ments, we furnish an electrical battery to be used under our directions by the patient at home. It is not a belt, but a scientific invention of great value. Scores of patients testify to its curative power. It is prescribed with or without medicine, as each case de-

This electrical battery is invaluable in the treatment of diseases of women, nervous diseases, weaknesses of men, heart diseases, stomach diseases, liver and kidney diseases, rheumatism, deafness, etc. We also furnish our patients our new Ozone Atomizer for home use in the treatment of lung and catarrhal

diseases.
Free consultation at office or by mail. Send for a symptom blank and litera-ture pertaining to your disease.

# C, M. Headrick, M. D. 308 New York Life Building, OMARA, NEB.



THE IMPROVED

KIMBALL BROS. CO., Migs.

1051 9th St. - - Council Bluffs, Ia, Omaha Office, - - 1010 11th St.

# Greatly Reduced Rates WABASH RAILROAD

New York and Return. Autlantic City and Return.

Life Building Omaha has an estab-lished reputation for successfully treat-ing nervous, kidney and liver, stomach and other diseases, including the unatism, by electricity. You do not have to leave home to get the benefits of heat his treatment. See als advertisement cal. elsewhere.

The hay barvested in the United or States in 1901 amounted to fifty-one altitudmillion tons.

with piles, fisture or any disease of the rectum to read by Newl's ad in this paper. He guarantees a cure

Country Publishers Co., Omaha, Neb. Vol. 5, No. 29, 1902

### THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A woman's gymnasium, to cost \$3,000, will be built at the University of Chi-

Over 1,000 bunches of grapes have oppeared on a vine now growing near Boren, in the Tyrol.

Torchon lace of any pattern can now be made by one machine, owing to a recent invention in Vienna.

The Salvation Army claims that no divorce has been granted to anyone married under its auspices in the thirty-five years of its existence.

So many lovers have committed suide together of late in Italy that the authorities now indict the survivor of any such tragedy for murder.

Vassilissa Ivanovna, an old peasant woman now living at St. Petersburg. is 117 years old. She was a married woman when Napoleon invaded Russia, A splendid marble bassorillevo has been discovered in Pompell in a little garden of a house on the Eastside, says a Naples letter to the Paris Mes-

In Paris a student who wrote for the newspapers has been fined heavily for publishing the substance of a professer's lectures in his articles without permission.

Don't ache-use Hamlin's Wizard Off. Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pain banished by it. See your druggist.

Rock salt is mined and prepared for use in the states of New York, Kansus, Louisiana and California.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the testhing

Attorney General Knox and Senator pooner will go to Paris in a short ime to go thoroughly into the matter of title in the Panama canal.

Rend Dr. Neal's ad. in this paper. He guarantees to cure any case of piles, and does not accept one cent of pay until the patient is well. The per capita consumption of spir-

ts in the United States is smaller than in any other of the great nations.

Every person and every animal on the farm is benefited by the use of Vemlin's Wizard Oil for accidents and

Europe has five reigning princes who re over eighty years old, and nine thers who are more than seventy.

### A Story of the Prairie.

The Century Magazine is about to crint a serial which will have an espe-ial interest to people who are at ini interest to people who are at ome on the prairies. It is called "The Begraphy of a Prairie Giri," and the uthor is Eleanor Gates, a young wo-nan who spent her childhood in Da-ota and who thus writes from the

New Tork and Return
Astiantic City and Heisiro.
From Chicago
From Omaha
18-25
The time of Miss Gates' story Is about twenty-five years ago; it is put in the form of a personal narrative of the life of a little girl, and there is hardly a phase or event of prairie life which is not touched upon in these pages—the blizzard, breaking colts, summer resorts. Stopovers anowed or all tickets at Detroit and Ningara Falls. Ask your nearest ticket agent to route you via the Wabash milroad For rates, lake trips, and all information, call at Wabash New City Taket Office, 1601 Farmam St., or address Harry E. Moores, Gent Agt. Passen ger Dept., Omaha, Neb.

Dr. C. M. Headrick, 28 New York Life Bullding, Omaha, has an estab-

# Lake Okoboji.

On the Milwaukee Rallway. For a short or a long vacation this beautiful take offers the most economi-cal yet delightful outing that is avail-Nebraska people.

chie for Nebraska people.

Quickly and easly reached from chests via the Milwaukee Railway, altitude almost 2,000 feet, air always nod not invigorating. A beautiful, clear deep lake with high shores picture-such timbered with hardwood trees. Excellent fishing, beating and bathing. Moderate priced but good hotels. This is a list of advantages not to be equaled. Full information cheerfully futnished at the Milwaukee Railway City Office, 1504 Farnam St.

F. A. NASH.

Gen'l Western Agent.

KNIFE, LIGATURE OF CAUSTIC.

DR. B. E. NEAL, Omaha, Neb. S. E. Cor. 16th and Dodge Sta. Rooms 30, 31 and 32 Douglas Glock, The state of the s



# New and Popular Route

Yellowstone Nat'l Park

Via the Union Pacific to Monida, thence by Concor Coaches to all points in the Park.

SPECIAL SIDE TRIP.....

From Ogden, Utan, or Pocatello, Ida-ho, 149-50. This includes rall and stage fare covering seven and one-nulf days' trip; also all meals and longing beyond Monida.

City Ticket Office, 1324 Farnam St., Phone 316, Union Station, Tenth and Marcy, Phone 639. promo transaction of

City authorities the necessity for more inspector of Brooklyn, says twice as and larger playgrounds. Boys are many habies in proportion to populabetter than graus," he says, referring tion die in that borough as compared to "keep off the grass" signs, and he to New York, and attributes the fact appeals to philanthropic people to largely to excessive open trolley car "give the boys something more than riding, a runway between gutters. Give us

less need for penitentiaries."

nore playgrounds and there will be

Jacob Rits is urging upon New York Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, sanitary

A. G. Bell, who has just been decorated by the London Society of Fine Arts with what is known as the Prince The number of government officials Albert medal, was twenty-five years in France is 416,000. Fifty years ago it ago professor of vocal philology in the

### INDIA'S WEALTH.

It is Large in Aggregate, but Individuals Are Very Poor.

London Times: At a meeting of the Royal Statistical society Dr. Ginaburg read a paper by F. A. Atkinson, giving "a statistical review of the income and wealth of British India." After referring to a remark made by Lord Curzon in a speech on the Indian budget for 1301-2, to the effect that there had een an increase in the mean income of the inhabitants of India between 1880 and 1898 of no less than 11 per cent. and to a statement made W. Digby, who criticised Lord Curzon's figures and argued that there had been a diminution of average income of no less than 30 per cent between the years 1890 and 1900, Mr. Atkinson discussed the question with the view of finding out the true facts. He said that this could not be done with any great exactitude because there were no statistics of cultivation in some parts of India before 1892-3, and there were difficulties in regard to the estimated yields.

He divided the population for the purposes of his survey into three classes -agricultural, non-agricultural, and those of sufficient or ample means. Having examined the position of the various sections included in the first class, Mr. Atkinson came to the conclusion that the agricultural income of British India increased from 26.4 rupees per head in 1875 to 35.9 rupees per head in 1895, this being an increase of 39.8 per cent. A similar inquiry, the re-suits of which were set forth in great detail, convinced him that the non-agricultural income went up from 28.8 rupees per head in 1875 to 34.1 rupees in 1895, or an increase of 18.4 per cent. As these two classes of persons comprised 97.6 per cent of the entire popula-tion, itm ight be taken that the averige anual income of this great mass of people rose from 27.3 rupees in 1875 to 35.2 rupees in 1895, an increase of 28.9

In examining the incomes of the third section Mr. Atkinson gave reasons or doubting the trustworthiness of the income tax returns, which he was unable to accept as a full disclosure of he position of the people, and he made his calculations on a more extended basis. In the result he put the income of this class as a whole at 74 crores of rupees in 1875 and at 113 1-3 crores in 1895. Summarizing the three sections. he arrived at the conclusion that during the 20 years under review the average income rose 29.5 per cent—that is to say, from 30.5 rupees per head to 39.5

rupees per head.
Allucing to the wealth of British India, he discussed the monetary situa-tion and the amount of hoards and ornaments which the people had put by and gave an interesting historical sur-vey for the purpose of forming an es-timate of the stock of precious metals which the various conquerors had left in the country after successive raids and of the amount which from time to time had been imported and allowed to remain in the hands of the people. He reckoned that the amounts of the totals of the two stores were, in currency, in 187 6,146 crores of rupees, rising 223 crores in 1900, and under the second head (hoards and ornaments) erores in 1875, increasing to 81/2 crores in 1895. In one of the numerous tables supplementary to the paper there was set out a balance sheet of India which seemed to show that the actual capital wealth, as distinguished from income, per head of the population, increased from 703.8 rupees in 1875 to 986.6 rupees in 1895, or no less than 40.2 per cent. In conclusion, he gave fit ures to show the great rise in capital investments of recent years.

# CHAFFING ON 'CHANGE.

Rough Treatment of a Stranger Who Gets Upon the Floor.

New York Times: If a stranger appears on the floor of the exchance he is sure to be detected by some sharp-eyed member, even though thousands of clerks and other persons pass through the doors every day. The signal given npon a stranger's approach is the mysterious cry. "1,400." Why 1,400 no one can tell, although the stock exchange historian believes that in one year the imbership numbered 1,399, and newcomers during that time were regard-d as "the next man."

Pourteen hundred" invariably brings a swarm of chaffing members around the stranger. He is greeted with such cries as, Where did you get that hat?" "Poor dear, he looks fright-ened!" and "Let him alone, can't you?

He's a stranger. Then some one pushes the luckless stranger one way, another member, ap-parently taking his side, pushes him back again; a third member takes a hand in this game: and presently the newcomer is busier than a ping-pong ball at a tournament. He is shunted torward and back, the crowd around him growing larger, and the volley of comments and cries and encouragement more deafening. Naturally, the average man, not being a muslin or sawdust doll regents this treatment. His anger rises as the mob shows less and less consideration. He may strike at his tormentors, as some have done, and thereby inspire trouble of a serious sort; he may keep his head and his temper and come through with nothing worse than rumpled hair and a damaged hat, or he may even challenge some of the jokers to a duel, as has actually been done in several instances. But the members are just as merci-less in their treatment of each other. The man with a fad, or a grievance, or a marked characteristic of any kind is sure to have the fact brought home to him a dozen times a day, in ways more pointed than polite.

Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker has accepted an invitation from the Amer-ican Scenic and Historic Preservation ican Scenic and Historic Preservation society to deliver an oration at the dedication of the Stony Point battle-field as a New York state reservation on July 16. The society spent \$3,500 in improving the reservation. The date of the dedication is the annivereary of the storming of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne during the revolution.

Chicago claims to have identified in one of her parks the oak under which Father Marquette established the first church among the Indians, in 1672. The tree is believed to be 700 years old.

## TWO PRETTY HATS



No. 1. Of green leaves, extending well forward, flat at the back with green ribbon ends. Choux of white chiffon trim the side.

No. 2, Picture hat of white dotted mousseline, with lace scarf at the

# PARIS FASHION NOTES.

the designers are busy now with chic and elegant ideas for these demi-tolland elegant ideas for these demi-toll-

ured gauzes and silk batistes. The correct garden party gown must be only a trifle less elaborate than the crustation of lace.

The hat worn with this frock is a cut and round, dull gold buttons.

The shaped flounce, though by no means a novelty, is a conspicuous feature of some of the latest of these summer descars. in place of a low-cut, neck. mer dresses. The shaped flounce gives feetly. These plaits graduate in width rom one inch at the waist line to neary three times that width at the hem, silk.

the bottom a hip yoke of shirring, lace or bands with a close-fitting cuff. being joined by an open stitch from

of pastel silk crepon, ends at the knees satin. A hat of pink roses and laven-in shallow points which are finished der ribbon is worn with this dress. with fancy silk covered rings. Be-tween these rings, placed their width white Persian lawn. The skirt is trim-

WHITE PERSIAN LAWN FROCK.

The skirt of this dainty model is trimmed with two ruffles of dotted

Swiss lace heading. The corsage is full, with ruffle of Swiss and bow in

front. The yoke is of finely tucked lawn. The sleeves are plain to the

elbow where they are finished with a ruffle and a full undersieeve of

Paris letter: Among the distrac- | flounce or rose chiffon. This is gathtions to which the gay world is leuding itself these pleasant days, both at the taffeta, Along the line of the upper town and country house, is a revival of edge of the flounce are four rows of orings to the whole. the once popular garden party.

slk-covered rings, through which the
The trousseau of a June bride, which
These occasions call for special straight ribbons are run, and about the I saw the other day, previous to its gowns and the consequence is that all edge of the flounce is a narrow band of shipment to America, contained some

ettes.

Favored materials for these garden party gowns are mousselines, pongees, fulness between elbow and wrist. A lit is of Spartan simplicity—no lace or constant but the local party gowns are mousselines, pongees, fulness between elbow and wrist. A veilings, crepe de chines, foulards, fig- crushed belt, fastening at the back un-

only a trifle less elaborate than the evening costume, with a transparent, in place of a low-cut, neck.

The hat worn with this frock is a very pale blue straw, with garniture of flowers and dainty drapery of white

A charming effect in these summe a graceful flare to the skirt, which can be accomplished by no other cut. The white grenadine gauze over yellow silk. of the most curious church services held plaited or shirred idea is so modified The skirt is made of bias tucks at the anywhere in England. in some of these garments that the ef-fect is secured without the clumsiness finished with a deep flare trimmed the fishing season, the choir and conof actual fulness. To explain more with a cluster of three theas and concisely, the plaits are made sepamond ornaments of filet lace inserted. Sacred building and march down to the harbor. There a service is held called three diamonds of lace. The corsage Blessing the Sea." Thanks are given of actual fulness. To explain more with a cluster of three tucks and dia- gregation of the parish church leave the is made of tucked grenadine, trimmed for the success of the past year's fish-with filet lace. It is made over yellow ing, and prayers are offered for the where they end in points a little above the bottom.

embroidered in pearls. The upper the evening and usually in the presence Some of the other skirt models have sleeve is full, made of lace and drawn of large crowds.

which the plaits hans. A pretty effect is obtained by trimming the skirt around in a deep yoke form with rows around a deep around in a deep yoke form with rows figured organide made of lace insertion, set in with tiny silk. The skirt is in two plaits. The nounced last year a special late service of lace insertion, set in with the plaits arranged lower skirt falls in full folds like a for the benefit of those ladies and genbands of silk, with the plaits arranged over, giving the appearance of their being run underneath.

Simplicity is the keynote of some of the same unamer. The same unamer. The same unamer. The termination of those ladies and general for the benefit of those ladies and general for the be Simplicity is the keynote of some of the very newest Rue de la Paix creations. A very graceful and pretty afternoon gown presents a unique feature in the deep flounce encircling the bottom of the skirt. The plain part, bottom of the skirt. The plain part, but also a satin. A hat of pink roses and laventage is full, with a deep pointed congregation should not attend in every large deep pointe

sleeve is plain to the elbow, finished with a ruffle and a full undersleeve of tucked lawn. The girlle is of green silk. A hat of green straw and white flowers is worn with this.

A pretty hat, illustrated, of white dotted mousteline is trimmed with lace searf at the back and pink roses.

An outing hat illustrated is of yellow

straw faced with lace and trimmed with grapes and plaid ribbon with ends.
One of the latest of the new hats is of green leaves extending well forward. The hat has a flat back effect with green ribbon ends. The sides trimming is of choux of white chiffon.

An old rose gown of etamine seen on a society beauty on a recent afternoon had a perfectly plain skirt and tight-fitting corsage with oddly shaped basques, curving from the front in large postillion effect.

The corners of these unique skirt pieces were ornamental, with fancy shaded embroideries, a piece of the some appearing around the low cut neck and on the cuffs. The effect of a very wide, graduated box-pleat was secured by an arrangement of tucks down the front of the corsage, which had for its sole trimming a double row of flat gilt buttons. A scrap of a dainty lingerie vest barely showed above the cutout neck, contrasting prettily with the dull shade of old rose

The hat accompanying this frock was made of rough straw in old rose, trimmed with soft ribbon and flowers, while a white parasol, with tiny rose tinted

The trousseau of a June bride, which

very dainty designs.

The going-away gown was of palest. braiding being used for trimming, but

Recent Innovations in England and in Georgia and Indiana.

London Tit-Bits: Visitors to Folkstone may perhaps have attended one The yoke is cream colored net coming season. The ceremony is a

Of late years enterprising clergymen One of the handsomest new models, have initiated many new and interestcrowned his enterprise.

In strong contrast is the Sunday service Initiated by Lord Rupert Cecil, rectween these rings, placed their width apart, are narrow ribbons of crepon, which have the effect of being continuous pieces of the skirt, and fall to the floor over an accordant plained under. The yoke is of finely tucked lawn. The fitness of their attire need deter them." Dusty cyclists are just as welcome as smart, frock-coated and tophatted residents.

Music is always a great attraction. and a good organist and choir will do almost as much to fill a church as will good preaching. Recognizing this fact, one of the clergymen in Atlanta, Ga., who presides over the Trinity Methodist church in that city, procured some hundreds of canaries and hung them in cages from the walls and roof. The golden-throated songsters kept up a perfect flood of melody, intensely delighting the children for whose benefit the service was held.

The great heat of summer often renders crowded churches unbearably close and stuffy. The pastor of the First Christian church of Columbus, Ind., has devised a means whereby his congregation can enjoy a cool and restful pervice. On the flat roof of his church he has constructed a roof garden, with a covering to keep off showers but with sides open to admit the air. The supports are wreathed with climbing plants, and the whole experiment has proved extremely successful.

# "THROWING THE DART."

Survival of an Ancient Custom in the Harbor of Cork.

London Westminster Gazette: Does the ancient ceremony of "throwing the dart" survive anywhere in the United kingdom but in Cork, where it was carried out this week? Every third year the mayor-he is now lord mayor of Cork proceeds in state to the mouth of Cork harbor, and there throws into the sea a dart with a gilded head and a shaft of mahogany, saying as he does

so, according to immemorial custom::
"I cast this javelin into the sea, and declare that so far seaward as it falls extends the right and dominion of the corporation of Cork to and over the harbor, as well as the rivers, creeks, and bays within the same.

The ceremony is a somewhat picturesque survival of the times when the mayors of Cork-as in other citieswere admirals of the port, and thus indicated their authority. It is, of course, now no more than an excuse for a trip down the harbor and a hanquet on board the steamer.

It is expected that before long the New York fire department will give a practical test to electric motor fire apparatus. The first test, it is understood, will be applied to a none cart, and possibly also to a hook eart, and possibly also to a hook and ladder truck. If it is found to work satisfac-torily upon these lighter vehicles, the some power will be tried on the en-gines, which weigh in the neighbor-hood of 7,000 or 8,000 pounds.

The British chancellor of the exchequer agreed to reduce the duty on offal food stuffs to 1½d, and said he would also consider a reduction it the duty on corn in the interests of the starch manufacturers.