ABOUT CHAINED LIGHTNING.

How the City of Mexico is Lighted with Electricity.

OPERATED UNDER DIFFICULTIES

The Brush Plant in Boston-An Important Electrical Question-Difficulties of Underground Wires -An Electrical Road.

W. J. Johnston, editor of the Electrical World, in writing upon the electrical industries of Mexico: Just imagine, if you can the authorities of such a city as Cincinnati, or New Orleans, or San Francisco, giving the exclusive right of running electric light wires through the streets to one com-pany, and then stretch your imagination a little further and think of the company enjoying such exclusive privilege saying. in answer to a request for an electric light in front of a business house, that its utmost capacity is only 118 lights, all of which are taken by the city, so that if you want an electric light in front of your store, you must either put in a private plant or weit with some arrangement. vate plant, or wait until some arrange-ment is made by which the company having the exclusive right of running wires through the city for electric light ing purposes can increase its plant suffi

ciently to furnish lights to the public!
That is precisely the condition of affairs to-day in the City of Mexico, the capital of the republic, and a city with a larger population than either Cincinnati, So far as I was able to learn, the elec-

trie light was introduced into Mexico for the first time in 1877. The pioneer plant was brought from France in that yearand was installed in a small cotton fac, tory in the little village of San Angelabout seven miles from the City of Mex, ico. It was put in as an exhibition plant, with the expectation of getting the City of Mexico to adopt the system. Owing, however, to defects either in the manage ment or the system the experiment proved a failure. The dynamo refused to work on the third night of the exhibi-tion, and has never, they tell me, run since. It now languishes under a collection of old mill iron and cobwebs.

The Brush appears to have been the first American company that made an attempt to introduce an electric light system in Mexico. A representative of that company went down there about 1880, and two years later made an ar-rrangement with the Mexican Gas Light company for the control of the Brush system throughout the Republic of Mexico.

The company that has the exclusive right of running electric light wires in the City of Mexico is an English one, known by the name of the Mexican Gas Light company. It has two sixty-light Brush machines, and supplies, as I inti-mated above, 118 lights—all of them to the city. Mr. S. B. Knight, the manager long time, and does not appear to have at much faith in the future of electric lighting in Mexico as have American electri-cians who go down there. Mr. Knight says that the company has a contract with the city for a considerably larger number of lights than are now running: that the finances of the city are so low that the company has been asked to carry out, for the present, only a part of the contract, and that to do this taxes the present capacity of the company to its utmost. The plant, says Mr. Knight, is to be extended to 600 lights of 2,000 candle power each, in addition to ten towers of 16,000 candle power each. "Just as soon," he adds, "as the city tells us to go ahead, we will at once put in the nec-essary apparatus, not only for the extra lights required by the city, but also for what will probably be needed by the

There are several curious things about the City of Mexico which will interest electricians. The altitude is so high--000 feet-that an arc dynamo that ordinarily intended to run at a speed of a thousand revolutions will furnish onethird more current in the City of Mexico than it would, say, at Vera Cruz, with the brushes in the same relative position. The consequence of this has been that, through carelessness, a large number of armatures have been burned out in the

The air in the City of Mexico also exerts a remarkable effect upon gas. The high altitude seems to make the gas sluggish; and it requires a much larger pipe and more pressure to force the gas required in that city than in any place at the level of the sea. In fact, gas that would have an illuminating power of 100 at Vera Cruz, would under the same conlitions have only an illuminating power of seventy at the City of Mexico.

I like to see circumstances of this kind taken advantage of and turned to practical account, and it looks to me as if this is an important point in favor of the incandescent light. Mr. Knight told me to introduce incandescent lights and give sustomers the choice of either gas or electric lights, just as they preferred.

As I stated in the last article, coal

osts 122 a ton in the City of Mexico, and gas is made from wood which costs \$14 a cord. The price of gas to the city is \$5.50 thousand and to private customers

lighted by the Brush system—two in the City of Mexico and one on the road to Vera Cruz. There are 45 1,200 candle power lights in one of these, 30 1,200 candle power lights in another and 16 0,000 candle power lights in the third. Vera Cruz has a plant of two 16 light Brush dynamos and supplies 32 lights.

Electric Road for the Austrian Alps The Austrian government has granted a charter to the firm of Siemens & Halske to make a preliminary survey and a loca-tion of a railroad from Lend to Bad Gastein and Bockstein, in the Austrian Alps, to be operated by electricity. The maximum grade will be 4 per cent, the entire length 15 3 English miles, and the cost is reckoned at \$355,000. From the station at Lend the road will, by a series of extensive curves, avoid the high grades are in the falls of the cost is reckoned at \$355,000. until it reaches a point above the falls of the river; then it will be laid through the Klamm pass, and the bed of the river Ache, until the level of the village of Gastein is reached. This plan was adopted in preference to that of two competing me for its cheapness and practicability. They proposed more direct lines, which would have necessitated the use of the rack rail for some short sections with steep grades which would have been unavoidable.

The New Pullman Train.

The magnificent new Pullman train of five palace cars, that has lately been on exhibition in various cities, is now being equipped with incandescent lamps and storage batteries by the Electrical Accumulator company. The electric light is the only one that goes well with such taste and beauty, or that it will not spoil the elaborate decorations. The train goes on the Pennsylvania road to run between Chicago and New York.

The Telephone in China. The syndicate which is now about to levelop the telephone in China has, it is aid, a backing of \$26,000,000.

Butter Making by Electricity. At the agricultural and dairy show in the Madison Square gardens, last week, says the Electrical World, a "Silver" courn was driven by a C. & C. motor connected up in the regular lightning sircuit. The butter made in this way is

pronounced excellent by all who have tried it—and it was in brisk demand. A great many of the people who saw the motor running the churn have gone home to think that matter over seriously. It was a new idea to them.

Arc Lamp Electricity.

Boston Herald: "Does it not affect a watch to stand near a dynamo machine when it is in motion?" was asked of the night superintendent of the Brush station on Ferdinand street.

"Oh, yes; very seriously."
"And why?"
"Because the works become charged with electricity. The steel absorbs a greater quantity of the fluid than the brass, and the resistant influence upon the latter metal by the former becomes so great that the wheels are held in check and the watch stops."

"Is it dangerous business to work about a dynamo?"

'No; we haven't had an accident here since the station was established. The line men, however, frequently get a shock. but it is seldom they receive ony serious 'Can you tell when a lamp goes out on

a given circuit?"
"No, but if two or three should fail, those little dials upon that shelf over there would warn us of the fact." "Are you troubled much with your

tamps failing to burn?" 'No. If the rods are properly covered and the other mechanism carefully attended to, we have no difficulty. A lamp with ordinary care ought to run six months without repair. After that it should be thoroughly overhauled."
"What power does it take to run a

single lamp?"
"We reckon one-horse power to each

lamp."
"What is this amount of power worth?"
"When we hired it we paid \$100 a year;
"When we hired it costs about but with our machinery it costs about \$45. Experts differ on this subject, however, some claiming that it costs nearer ₹60 to develop a horse-power."

"How many lamps do you run on a 'About sixty.''

"And how many circuits have you?" 'Thirty-three running from this sta-

together the cheaper it is to run them, as you have so much less wire to look after." "Yes, that is true. But what do you think of two lamps three miles apart, as is the case on one of our circuits in the outskirts of the city? The profit on these luminators can't be great when the cost of the wire and the attention necessary to keep it in repair are taken into con-

"Why don't you put your wires under ground?

"That we will willingly do when some one invents a properly insulated cable. You see the nature of the electric current is to reach the earth, and if the in-sulation is not complete it jumps from the wire and its intensity for service beyond the defect is thereby reduced. Our company has spent \$10,000 in experienting with underground cables, but all the results have been unsatisfactory. It would cost an enormous sum to bury our wires, but it would be a good investment even at that, because we would then escape the nuisance of continually repair-ing them, as is now the case, and also avoid the constant complaints of people over whose buildings the wires are strung. It is a popular belief that electric lighting wires endanger property from tire, and the moment one of them is run over a house for the first time the owner immediately declares war against us, as he thinks we are plotting to cremate him. The record of ares caused by electric wires you will find to be very small. Many claim that the premium of their policies is increased when the wires are attached to their buildings. But it seems to me ridiculously absurd for an insurance company to raise its rates under such circumstances, as mice nibbling at matches cause 100 fires to our one; yet we never hear of them being taken into consideration when an insur-ance rate is given on a building." "How many men do you employ

here?" "One hundred and thirty, divided into three reliefs."
"What is the combined intensity of all

"Strong enough to instantly kill every person in the city of Boston, were they to stand in line and take hold of the wires.'

An Important Electrical Question. Philadelphia Telegram: How long is electric lighting to be supposed to be "on trial?" The question has occurred, no doubt, to every citizen, and the current proposition to remove street gas lamps rendered useless by the new lighting, so as to place them in new neighborhoods not soon likely to be reached by electricity, may bring it to an issue. We believe there will be no disposition to hurry matters, yet naturally the question must be decided at some time. When shall the marvelous new invention be considered fully installed? To retain the gas lamps as an alternative after the entire sufficiency of electricity should be demonstrated, would not be business-like. When gas superceded the street oil lamps, the early cumbersome apparatus was retained for a while, in expectation that some time it would be needed through a complete gas failure. But, in the end, lamps and boxes had to go. The present situation is much the same as that one. There is not an exact parallel, since the gas mains will continue to run everywhere for the use of private consumers, and the street lamp attachments make a simpler system than the old lamps did, which stood for them-selves alone. All the same, when the gas lamps are definitely shown to be use-less, should they continue to encumber

Undergound Electricity.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: Before the legislative committee yesterday, S. A. Duncan, of the electric light company, gave testimony on the subject of under-ground wires. He said the electric light company had not experimented in this line very extensively in this city, but proposed during the present summer to lay a line of underground cables on Virgin alley. Owing to the strong current required over these wires they became dangerous when placed underground, as had been demonstrated in Philadelphia The manufactured gas was apt to collect in the trenches or conduits, and in many instances where the wires had come in contact with each other sparks were emitted which caused disastrous explosions. Also, where the lines hap-pened to touch the iron covering of sewer grops, the latter became so charged with electricity as to cause the death of animals stepping on them.

He did not favor the idea of a large conduit in which the vives of the differ-

conduit in which the wires of the differ-ent telegraph, telephone and light com-panies would be placed, as the induction from the many wires, which even now overhead is a source of trouble, would be largely augmented and seriously in-terfere with the business, especially of

the telephone companies. He suggested that by way of experi-ment the city place all their own wires under ground and give the system a trial before it undertook to compel the companies to incur an enormous expense for something which was at best a risk.

CADET WHITTAKER. The Late Career of the Famous Col-

ored Fraud. A Washington dispatch to the Minneapolis Journal writes: Five years ago Johnson Chestnut Whittaker, who had then just escaped a sentence of one year in prison for having, as it was alleged, mutilated himself to escape the result of failure to pass his examination at the academy, was induced to go to Buffalo to

tell the people of that city what he knew of the color line at West Point. A Buffalo newspaper man conceived the idea of in-troducing the "colored cadet from West troducing the "colored cadet from West Point" to the rostrum. The venture was not a great financial success, and Whittaker was dropped. Then another man took hold of him, and by taking him to the smaller towns in western New York succeeded in aiding him to make a very fair living. Finally, however, some enthusiastic colored minister in South Carolina turned the head of the ex-cadet by offering him the head of the ex-cadet by offering him \$100 for a speech in Columbia on the Fourth of July. Whittaker was certain that this was the tide in his affairs which was to lead to fortune. He declined to fill any more engagements in New York, and at last induced one of the men who had befriended him to go south with him. He declared that Baltimore, on account of its great colored population, would be a good one night stand, and against the judgment of the other a stop was made in the Moaumental city. The result was disastrous. Although they stayed a week in the place, and advertised the lecture extensively, there was only \$6.50 in the house, and the partnership dissolved. Whittaker was yeary angry at the cool-ness with which the colored people greeted him, and to vent his temper he pitched into President Arthur for his ap-proval of the findings of the court mar-tial of Lieutenant Flipper. This indiscreet act cost him dearly. It was the only portion of the lecture reported by the Baltimore Sun. A few days later Whit-taker, through the influence of Congrsssman Smalls, was about to be ap pointed to a place in the surgeon general's office of the war department. His appointment had been made out and was in the hands of Secretary Lincoln for his signature, when the attention of that of ficial was directed to the Baltimore speech of the ex-cadet. That settled it. He was not appointed, but instead went on to South Carolina, and was, I am in-formed, aemitted to practice at the bar, it is said that he is doing well.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC'

Miss Vernoua Jarbeau will star next sea-son in a play of her own. It is said among Mr. Lester Wallack's intinates that he has a desire to go to England

A New York contemporary asserts that Sarah Bernhardt is a "born ruler." That may be true, but to us she looks like a yard-stick.

It is said that Dixey will not play here next season, but will go on the road. He will produce "Adonis II," at the Bijou on May 30 Rose Coghian, Osmond Tearle, Kyrle Bel-lew, John Gilbert and Madame Ponisi will be members of the company at Wallack's

theatre next season. The gossips say that Mr. Frederick Gebhard is a partner with Mrs. Langtry in her theatrical ventures. Mr. Gebhard has the happy faculty of combining business with

A Kansas City contemporary, evidently with give, says that a theater will chortly be erected in that burg "that will knock the spots off in the measly old Grand opera house of Paris".

Modjeska will produce a new play next season, "The Witch," an adaptation by C. M. Rae, an English dramatist, of "Die Hexe," a six-year-old German drama. It has been tried in London.

Mr. J. M. Hill has secured an additional lease of five years on the Union Square theatre. During the summer Mr. Hill will make several alterations in the house, and redecorate it throughout. Mr. Lawrence Barrett's season will close in this city next week. Mr. Barrett will spend the summer at Cohasset, Massachu-setts. Next week he will play in "Hamlet," "Richetieu," "Yorick's Love," "The Mer-chant of Venice" and "David Garrick."

Manager Rosenquest has put based a new play by Lawrence Marston, cailed "Hypocrite," and will produce it at the Fourteenth Street theatre, on Monday evening, June 6, with Osmond Tearle, Herbert Kelcey, Newton Gotthold and Annie Robe in the leading parts.

By the terms of the agreement between Mrs. James Brown Potter and Harry Miner, she will make her first appearance in New York on October 10, remain there for six weeks and then make a tour of the principal cities. The company, scenery and properties are to be subjected to Mrs. Potter's approval. proval.

Miss Helen Dauvray will travel during the whole of her next season by special cars, so arranged as to accommodate all the scenery and properties used by her in "Walda Lamar" and the comedies in her repertory. This will, to a certain extent, obviate any difficulties which might arise through the operations of the inter-state commerce bill. Miss Dauvray will be one of the few stars who will carry with them a large amount of scenery. She thinks that it is due to her audiences throughout the country to produce her plays in the same manner as was done in New York.

SAFE FROM CYCLONES. The Well-Furnished Underground

Apartments of a Southerner.

Savanah Times: Perhaps the largest, best arranged, best furnished and most costly cyclone pit in the country is owned by Edward Brown of Eatonton. It is situated near the back door of his residence and is large enough to accommodate his entire family. The walls are of brick, laid in cement, the floor is carpeted, has a fireplace and a chimney, and the room is handsomely furnished. The family could spend the night there with as much comfort as in the dwelling. In repairing it Mr. Brown had an eye to its permanency and spared no expense in making it pleasant and comfortable.

To guard against the contingency of the house blowing over on it and imprisoning the inmates, a large sewer pipe leads off from the pit in an opposite direction of 100 yards, through which the family could escape. The unique under-ground dwelling is thoroughly protected against water rising from below or running in from above. The cost was over \$500.

Chinese Temples and Altars.

San Francisco Bulletin: In and near Canton are 125 temples. Every storekeeper has a picture of Confucius or of some other sage conspicuously placed on the rear wall of his store. To these home altars incense is daily burned. The temples are usually filthy; a of fortune tellers, gamblers, sellers of small wares and beggars infest the popular places. One of the temples has 500 life size genii, all in a sitting posture, and each with a different expression or with his hands in a peculiar position. One wise man had whiskers and a decidedly European cast of counte-nance. Upon asking what God he was was told that it was Marco Polo.

It was my first interview with Mark, and he seemed to be pleased at meeting me. At least a benign smile rested on his wooden face. Patience has its reward. Marco was accused of lying be-cause he told the customs of the Orient out now he is enrolled among the Buddhas and sits composedly among those 500 gilded idols. The god who holds up the moon was shown to me. The arm is much longer than the other.

There is also a temple, a Tartar temple I think, devoted to the five geni who come to the city on rams bearing gifts of grain to the city on rams hearing gitts of grain to the city. The rams were turned to stone and are there to convince the obstinate—five rough-looking stones, about as large as a man's head showing that the rams were condemned when transformed. There is also a large bell here with a piece knocked out of the bottom.

tom. It was a tradition that whenever the bell should sound calamity would fall upon the city; and when the English and French besieged the city in 1857, one of their cannon balls struck the bell, broke off a piece and caused it to sound.

In sight of this temple is a tower built by the Mohammedans in the 11th century. The next object of interest was the Flowrey Pagoda, the stories high, about twenty feet in dismeter and with

a great amount of carving on it.

THE ROCK OF CIBRALTAR.

The Present Condition of the Famous Fortress.

ADDITIONS TO THE DEFENCES

Adequate Water Supply-Visitors and How They are Regulated -A Jolly Place for Jack Tors.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, writing from Gibraitar, says: There is no port on the European station hailed with more delight by the crew of an American man-of-war than is Gibraltar. Let a hundred tars go over the side on liberty with a month's pay in their monk bags, and depend on it the Scotch Highlanders will soon be singing 'Yankee Doodle'' to the tune set by the jolliest crowd of tars that ever stepped

There is something connected with the 'rock" that is just to Jack's taste, though the merry fellow will admit that the lassies are not equal to those in Monaco and Naples.

The good-natured Highlanders get along famously well with our blue jackets, and thus save the ship's marines no end of trouble.

To the officers of the vessel there is always much of interest to be seen at Gib-raltar, and especially to one who has only recently come on the station. Our vessels always touch at the "rock" when going up the "straits," and it is often the first port made after leaving home. Gibraltar has so often been written up

that I doubt not that many readers of the Chronicle have more than a general idea of the famous fortress, for it is by no means apart from the highway of the traveler and pleasure seeker. The expression "as strong as Gibraltar" has become well night rite, but the simile is well chosen if one can but conceive of the immense strength of the place.

Though Gibraltar has not been subjected to the attacks of vessels of war of the present day, still it has withstood a siege before which no otner fortress in the world could have held out. Since that famous siege of the last century everything has been done to make the place, humanly speaking, impreg-

That this has been accomplished even a cursory glance suffices to show, and Jack will tell his messmates on some foreign station that "the bloody 'lime juicers' at the 'rock' add a gun for every new year, and now they have 1,887 guns in position.

The "rock" itself is not more than seven miles in circumference, and its ele-vation above the sea, at the highest point, does not exceed 1,400 feet. The town is situated on the western slope, for on all other sides the ascent is very precipitous. The isthmus which connects Gibraltar with the main land is a little more than a mile wide, and it is on this isthmus that the famous neutral ground is marked off by the two parallel rows of English and Spanish sentry boxes. Apart from the position of the "rock," it is greatly strengthened by the presence of remarkable natural cayerns with which it is perforated. These caverns are all difficult of access. The largest, St. Michael's, has a hall hung with stalactites reaching from roof to floor. Its entrance is 1,000 feet above the level of the sca, and is connected with other caverns beneath of unknown depth. No doubt the presence of these natural caverns suggested the idea of the British of excavating and tunneling the "rock." A system of gal-leries have been cut facing the harbor and neutral ground at an enormous expense. Much of this work was carried on by prisoners. At intervals of twelve yards ports have been cut for guns, and some of the ordnance mounted is of very heavy caliber. The galleries are tunneled in tiers, and several extend to a distance of two or three miles, being wide enough to admit of the ox-carts of the fort. On the western slope there are many level spots, but the "flats" of Gibraltar are near the top of the "rock." is here that the infantry is drilled and exercised. The garrison consists of nearly 5,000 men, and it has always been the custom of the "Horse Guards," in London, to send out a great many High-landers to Gioraltar, though they do not compose the full force. The garrison is one of the hardest drilled in the British service, and the men are usually the pick of the army. The feeling of pride will allow only the flower of the British troops to hold Gibraltar. Report has it that General Grant considered this gar-rison the finest body of men of any he

saw during his tour around the world. There are a great number of Moors and Jews here beside English, and not a few Spaniards. All foreigners visiting the town are required to take out a per-mis de sejour, and must find bondsmen to go security for their good behavior during the ten, fifteen or twenty days for which the permit is made out. However, his stay may be renewed after the expiration of the time limit. The authorities prevent as much as possible any acquisition in the way of new residents. This is to the town only. Inside the limits of the barracks no strangers are admitted after nightfall. The officers, however, may introduce a friend for a period of a month, but are held in strict account for all his actions. Justice is adminis-tered according to the laws of England, but there is a prevailing spirit of the military court martial in all the proceedings of the court. The air militaire is inculcated in all pertaining to the "rock," and is more than an apparent

seeming.
The majority of the houses in the town are built with flat tops, which enable the inhabitants to secure a considerable amount of rain water. Tanks are built under the buildings and are fitted with drains leading from the roofs. It is the water supply which has always proved of vital importance to Gibraitar, but the authorities have finally mastered the question, and the "rock" is now well provided with good water. Two large tanks, one containing 9,000 and the other 11,000 gallons, are kept constantly full with which to supply naval vessels. Gibraitar stands to-day the key to the

Mediterranean, and is the center of that

line of fortresses which connects Great Britain with those enormous fields of wealth in the East Indies. The strategetic importance of this position was observed by the Saracens as far back as 711 A. D., and under a leader named Lorik fen Leyad landed and fortified the place in that year. During a period of 700 years from its first acquisition by the Saracens, Gibraltar was held either by the Moors or Saracens, and was a constant cause of war between these two races. In 1462 a Spanish torce under the Duke of Medina Sidonia wrestled the fortress from the Moors, and so strengthened it as to be considered impregnable, But in 1704 the combined English and Dutch fleets, under Sir George Rooke and the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, took the "rock" from the Spaniards and held it until 1713, when it was confirmed to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht. The Spaniards would not let Gibraltar go without another struggle, and attacked the garrison in 1727; but a cessation of hostilities soon came about on the signing of preliminaries of peace between Spain and England.

The noted siege, which lasted from 1779 to 1783, marks one of the greatest annals in British military history, and never did troops win greater renown than the fa-mous garrison that held Gibraltar against the combined forces of France and Spain. All the implements of modern warfare were used by the besiegers, but the "rock" proved impregnable. Captain Drink-water of the British army is authority for stating that 1,000 guns were brought to bear by the allies, and that in the outer harbor were anchored forty-seven ships of the line, carrying the ensigns of France

The stubbornness of the defenders was wonderful, fighting, as they were, against such odds; but in the end it brought victory to the British standards and immor-

talized Eliot and his men.

British troops may never again be called upon to hold Gibraltar as they did in 1780, but the garrison of to-day is ever prepared to defend the famous "rock" against the armies and fleets of the world.

A NIGHT AT THE OPERA.

Pen Picture of Some ashionable Women.

New York Sun: It was the last Patti night, and la diva smiled her farewell.

Waves of song surged through the grand opera house, the scent of roses filled the air, the light flashed on the diamond-decked brow of a woman whose face betrayed weariness of her world. She had led her set through so many seasons. The haughty face rarely reflected emotion, but that night she sighed at the end of an act, and said to a man by her

"It is so long since I heard that won-derful voice. I feel old to see the look of youth yet in its possessor's face and its elasticity in her step, and to think that ere long she must lay aside the sceptre of song. The world is leaving us behind, mon ami, but the songstress yonder

is part of its history still."

Like a cameo it looked, with white, chiselled features and black velvet caught to the women's breast by great

Patti sang in the olden days to this woman young and fair, with a song of joy in her heart, light as the singer's own. It was silenced long ago, and diamonds shine now where the rose of affection once pattern. affection once rested. Like the song of the bird, the voice of the sweet singer rang on the ear of the

listening throng.

A woman heard it with bitter smile and jealous glance. It recalled the nights when she stood in her flower. wreathed beauty and sang to eager crowds, when lovers sued and the public encored. Gone together, both enangeful as the sunshine of an April day. A dethroned queen, stout, fade and for-

gotten. Many singers have come and gone since Patti first warbled to us, while she still wields the sensuous spell of the Loriei, but lurs us to pleasure alone.

The voice went to the heart of a woman with burning eyes and hectic cheek. Her brief reign had almost ended in the kingdom of fashion. Her rare gift of song had no utterance now, and she had come to take with her the sound of la diva's voice into the realm of the great unknown.

Snatching the flowers by her side she threw them at the singer's feet, a compliment which seemed greater from the dying girl than the jewels that blazed on s breast.

Many eyes followed a tall, lissome figure in a shining satin bodice resplendent with gems as it moved in and out of a box. The prominence of the man who had bought this loveliness made it more noticed still.

She had the beauty of Gretchen, with the gi ts of the tempter about her white In the hush of the music our fancy drifted back to the time when the woman was a child playing in the sand on the

With eves like wet violets and hair like spun gold, she flashed among the breakers, her joyous laughter ringing like a silvery chime amid the ocean's

the music of the band, in the muslin and lace of her ballroom attire. She grew up like a lily, tall and fair, and girlish coyness merged into maidenly coquetry. Next her beauty flashed upon us amid the whirl of a Saratoga season. She wore white mushn still, with crimson roses at her waist, and the freshness of her complexion attracted every eve. The ovely hair formed an aureole about her

Grecian brow. The laughter sounds less often on her rosy lips, and within the pansy eyes a strange seriousness seems to rest. Studying her among the jostling throng, we fancied that the shadow of a doom seemed gathering over the pale smooth brow, and that the fitfulness of eyes, which had the innocent look of a life already touched the depths of her

We likened her to Vera in "Moths," and her blonde mamma to the Lady

Doily.

The prince came. He was old and He had known Dolly these many years but the child he had scarcely noticed until, like a great white pearl, she gleamed before him and caught the fancy

of his wearied eye.
"She is restful," he said. "I can trust her, I think, because her eyes do not lie, nor has she yet learned the tricks of her world of womankind. Dolly's daughter seems odd to trust, but I will chance it," the old millionaire said, and into his crusty heart a new emotion crept. "She is unlike her kind; I will wed

her," he decided.
"These dudes and swells bring flowers to you. This man offers jewels," clever Dolly whispered in her daughter's ear. "He will give you the power that rules the world—gold. Listen to his wooing," heartless Dolly said.

Decked in costly stuffs and strung with gems, the flower-faced girl became the old man's bride. Her carriage flashes through the park, her laces float along the corridors of the watering place hotels, Jewels burn like fire upon her acy heart, and the shadows of a loveless youth have chased its brightness from her

face.
"I will go to hear Patti to-night: it may give me pleasure," she said to a friend as they drove through the park in the fading sunlight of the late afternoon. Yet women envied her in her box with her gems, and youth, and gold to make Dolly looked on with a smile like that

of an auctioneer who makes a good sale. She wore diamonds, too, and the world said "a pretty woman is Dolly, who looks as young as the daughter at her side." A battered face, all patched with cos-

metics and crowned with a wig of pale gold, caught the eye. The shade of the hair brought out the lines of the face, which once may have worn the flush of beauty. It was the same that was beauty. It was the same that was crowned with snowy hair but a few nights before. Was it a woman or a hair-dresser's model, with it curly wigs of varied hues and the pink and white face The model serves a purpose-the wo-

man makes us pity more than jeer.
Outward the music rang on the air of the still, starry night. La diva made her final bow behind a bank of flowers. The women of high fashion smiled their sweetest, and the curtain rang down on Patti's last night in America. WHEN the stomach lacks vigor and

regularity there will be flatulence, heart-burn, nausea sick-headache, nervousness, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, to give tone an I regularity to the stomach.

Mrs. Hannah Buxton, widow of Aaron Buxton, died at her home near Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton county, O., last Saturday afternoon in the eighty seventh year of her age. Her husband was buried about three years ago and was about the

"HEADQUARTERS."

M. A. UPTON.

Z. THOMASON

M, A, UPTON & CO

FOR SALE

Business Property, Residence Sites,

Trackage Locations, Yacant Lots-

Property Business

77 feet on Farnam street cast of Twentieth, on grade, well improved, \$40,000; \$15,000 cash. 44 feet on corner Nineteenth and Farnam, improvements will rent for \$250

per month, \$38,000; \$16,000 cash. 50 feet on Farnam east of Twenty-fourth street, 9 room house, all modern improvements, rents \$75 per month, \$16,500, one-half cash

66x132, corner Twenty-fourth and Farnam, elegantly improved, \$35,000, only \$5,000 cash. 77 feet on Farnam just west of Twenty-eighth street, \$200 per front foot.

Good business property. Stores adjoining. 66x132 on Dodge street between Eleventh and Twelfth, \$27,000. This is \$3,000 cheap, for nothing between Eleventh and Sixteenth streets on Dodge street can be had for less than \$500 a foot and upwards. This is to be taken at once or the price will be \$33,000 in a few days.

100 feet on southwest corner Eighteenth and Harney. Gilt-edge business property, \$41,500; \$15,000 cash.

44x66 corner on Tenth and Douglas, improved, \$24,000; \$6,000 cash. 25x150 near Williams street on Thirteenth street, paved. First-class business lot, two houses on it, stores all around and a fine block to be built nearly opposite, \$5,000; one-half cash. This a bargain and no mistake. This property will bring \$300 a foot before the year closes,

66x132 corner lot Sixteenth and Jones, \$40,000; \$17,500 cash. This is 133 feet on Sixteenth street. 132 feet square, corner Davenport and Sixteenth streets, \$90,000; one-

98x185, corner Eighteenth and Leavenworth, 185 feet on Leavenworth, \$46,000; \$16,000 cash, balance on long time.

75x132, corner Eighteenth and St. Mary's avenue, improvements, rents for \$110 per month, \$30,000; one-third cash. 22x132, between Douglas and Dodge, three story brick building, will rent for \$2,500 a year, \$22,000, one-half cash. This is good for permanent invest-

Choice lots of Sixteenth property, south of viaduct, at \$100 front foot. All about on grade-not the low stuff on west side of street. The time will soon be here when this will be fine business property for retail purposes, then you will buy it for \$300 or \$400 per foot.

RESIDENCES.

Lot 7, block 6. Denise's addition, 42x150. Good 5-room house, furnace barn

etc. Everything in nice repair, \$4,500; \$2,500 cash. 132 feet square on Ninth street, just south of Bancrott, five-room house and barn. Now hold your breath while we quote a price on this half acre. You guess it will be about \$6,000, don't you? Well, \$3,200 will buy it for a few days; one-half cash. Breathe.

A fine lot on South Eleventh street, north of Bancroft, in Bowery Hill; house 20x28, in good repair, \$4,150; \$415 cash.

Lot 11, block 1, Kountze's 4th addition, on Eleventh street, just south of Centre, lot 66x138, house rents for \$13 per month, \$4,500.

Lot 13, block 7, Shuli's second addition, six room house, eistern. city water cellar, etc., lot 60x168, south front on Poppleton avenue, house will aent for \$27.50 per month, \$4,650; \$2,000 cash, balance to suit. 100x150 on Georgia avenue, one block from street cars, twelve room, two story house, city water in house and yard, cistern, cemented cellar, small

fruits, large barn for six horses and four carriages. An elegant and complete home, \$12.000; \$8,000 cash, balance to suit. 132x140, east front, corner Fifteenth and Dorcas streets, good house; an elegant half acre, only a little over a mile from Farnam street, and half

block from Sixteenth street, \$10,000 cash. We have other residences in Shull's ad in Hanscom Place, Shinn's, Idlewild and most other additions.

TRACKAGE.

Remember that we can fit you out with any kind of property.

Lot 5, block 225, corner Sixteenth and Mason, 132 feet on Sixteenth street. U. P. railway has bought up everything around this corner, two stores on this lot that are bringing good rent, only \$19,500. Money in this and no mistake. The trackage lot we advertised last week on Marcy street is gone. The owner is \$5,000 ahead on it.

69x132, just north of Nicholas on Eleventh street, will be worth \$5,000 before the year is out, \$3'000 will buy it this month.

66x132, south front on Izard street, track in alley, \$6,000, one-third cash. This is between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

VACANT LOTS.

Vacant lots! It is useless to enumerate them. We have them anywhere and everywhere, inside the city limits of Omaha and South Omaha, and we have good purchases that cannot help but make the buyers money. We will not guarantee that you will double your money in sixty days or any such nonsense. But let us tell you one thing, Omaha is a growing city. There is no boom here, no excitement, but rapid, substantial growth, which indicates permanency. Keep in Omaha or South Omaha and you are all right. You will get good interest on your investment. We are now in our new office, 1519 Farnam street, where we have plenty of room and are fully prepared to accommodate and show property. Call and talk matters over with us. Our door always opens easy.

M. A. UPTON & CO.

1519 Farnam St.

"HEADQUARTERS."